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A SHORT TALK ON SWANS.

The Different Varieties of this Beautiful Fowl and their Habits.



is fascinating, and contrasted with the soft tones of the water, and outlined by worthy a master's hand.

birds show the greatest affection for each HESWAN is a true other, always swimming in company, and ornamental fowl. caressing each other with their bills and It is a familiar sight necks in the most interesting manner, on all lakes of the though, of course, the male is the most city parks, and is powerful and courageous. Both birds perhaps more uni- help to prepare the nest, the male chiefly versally known gathering the materials, while the female than any other of seems to take the chief part in the actual its kind. Its beauty | construction.

"A swan's nest is an enormous affair, being built up of a large mass of coarse the green foliage, creates a picture well water plants as a foundation, which is lined with finer grasses. In this six to Their long, well-curved neeks and an i nine eggs are generally laid, which are,



as might have been expected from its isolated position, has a well marked species of its own. Every race is naturally migratory in its habits, though many individuals will remain, especially is impossible and dangerous. During in the more temperate regions, in the this period the birds are so intolerant of same localities throughout the year, only interference that even the appearance of taking short flights to and fro. Their man irritates them. All that can be powers of flight are considerable when done is to give the old birds a little grain, the worse his teeth become. The same rising appears to be difficult and awk-ward. They almost always, if not in-would remedy this, and make the birds variably, rise from the water, striking more amenable to reason, and would indown with both wings and feet, and thus crease the number of eggs. Considering toothless at the age of 20.

abundant plumage are peculiar char- | of course, very thick in shell, and genacteristics of the swan alone. The grace- erally of a dirty white color, sometimes ful outlines and affectionate regard for dirty pale green. The time of incueach other endears them in the hearts of bation has been differently stated, but we believe Bechstein to be right in fixing "The swans," says "Wright's Book of it at 35 days, though some say 42. The Poultry," "like wild geese and ducks, young when hatched are very thickly have a very wide range, being found in covered with down, and are generally all but actually equatorial regions. Two taken to the water by the mother when species at least are common to both only a day or two old. There they are Europe and America, besides others more | watched over by both parents with the local in their character; but Australia, greatest care until grown enough to pro-

vide for themselves.' In the care and raising of swans very little can be said. During the process of incubation any attempt at management once fairly raised in the air, but the and see that their privacy is not dis-

The five most commonly known beeds of swans are the Mute Swan, the Whistling Swan, the Black Swan, the Blacknecked Swan, and Bewick's Swan. The Mute Swan is that so well-known upon our lakes and other waters as an ornamental bird, and is a native of Northern Asia and Europe. It is the largest and most beautiful of all the swans, the neck being very long and slender. The bill is red, and the large protuberance at the base black; the eye brown, the legs and feet brownish or blackish gray, and the plumage all over a pure and spotless white. Its voice is very soft and low, with a pleasing, melancholy tone. It is not mute, as its name implies. The cygnets when hatched, and for a good while after, are gray.

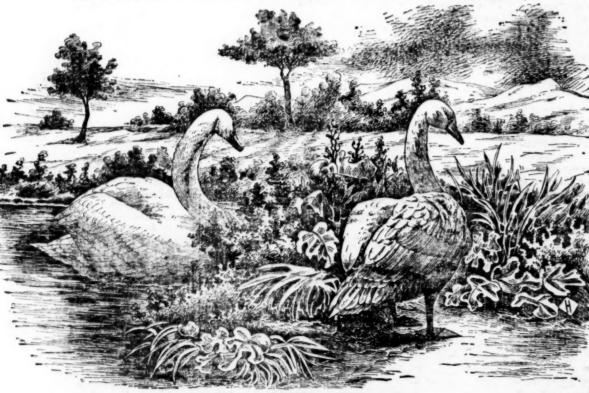
The Whistling Swan would more appropriately be called the Musical Swan. The bill in this species wants the protuberance of the Mute Swan, and is yellow; it is also somewhat smaller, and the neck is considerably shorter and thicker than the Mute Swan. Its beautiful voice is alone enough to make its thorough domestication worth a little trouble.

The Black Swan is the best known next to the Mute Swan, having been imported from Australia many years back. The eyes are scarlet, the legs black, the bill red, tipped with white; the plumage is rather sooty black, shading on the edges of many feathers into a very dark grey. In the long and slender neck, and general outline, it resembles the Mute Swan, but it is not quite so large. The Black Swan breeds freely and the young are hardy. They are established favorites on our ornamental waters and in the Zoological Gardens.

The Black-necked Swan is sometimes called the Chilean Swan. It is a most beautiful bird and is imported from South America. Their eyes are brown, the bill lead color, with the protuberace (which is strongly marked in this species) red; the legs reddish-orange. The plumage is pure white, except the head and neck, which are jet black, all but a narrow streak of white across the eye. In swimming the neck is held nearly straight, like that of a goose, not curved, as in most other swans. The young are said to grow with immense rapidity, which is worthy of note with a view to domestication.

Bewick's Swan is a still smaller white bird. The neck is very slender, but not long. It is said to be very shy and timid in captivity, and we believe has never bred in such circumstances; it is indeed very difficult to obtain any of the rarer swans in pairs, the specimens captured being generally odd birds which have been wounded.

Americans are said to have the poorest teeth of any people in the world. It is said the more brain work a person has result is attained by lack of proper nourishment, and it is said by a wellknown dentist that 50 years hence, among the very poor classes, everybody will be



can fairly raise themselves; after which,

familiar element.

proceeding, half flying and half splash- the size of the birds, the hardiness of the ing, for some 20 or 30 yards before they young, and their excellent quality, it is much to be wished that some serious athowever, they frequently attain a great tempt should be made to breed them hight, Franklin stating that he has seen | more extensively for market purposes. them in the Polar regions several thou- When hatched, if very wild, the cygnets sand feet above the earth. They always can be fed by throwing coarse oatmeal or descend also into the water, approaching grits upon the water, or soaked ground it in a slanting direction, and stretching | biscuit may be given in the same manner; out their broad webbed feet to check but if the old birds are tame and fatheir speed at the moment they enter the miliar, they will often bring the brood "Swans generally pair for life, their of the water, in which the food should be whole behavior offering a beautiful explaced, always in water, as in feeding ample of conjugal fidelity. The two grain to ducks.

A camel has twice the carrying power of an ox. With an ordinary load of 400 pounds he can travel 12 or 14 days without water, going 40 miles a day, They are fit to work at five years old, but their strength begins to decline at 25, although they usually live to 40. The Tartars have herds of these animals, often 1,000 belonging to one family. They were numerous in antiquity, for the patriarch Job had 3,000. The Timbuctoo or Meharri breed is remarkable for speed, and used only for couriers, going 800 miles in eight days, with a meal of dates or grain at nightfall.

PLANTS FOR FORAGE PURPOSES.

An Extremely Large Number of Valuable Grasses which can be Used.

BY J. M. RICH.



scarcely ever thought of as belonging to vation will be extended quite conthe grass family, and the same might be siderably North. They can be grown in said of the Southern sugar cane; but it is various ways and planted at various only occasionally that either are classed times, and are likely to fit in as an



CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

Then there are the saccharine sorghums, generally called Northern cane and introduced nearly 35 years ago by Orange Judd, of the American Agriculturist, as Chinese sugar cane. This is widely disseminated, though not proving so well adapted to the East as to the West, has not been grown there generally. In the central West it was grown many years for the making of sirups without any thought of the forage, as the leaves were stripped from the stalks and allowed to remain as they fell on the ground.

The seed was not saved any further than needed for planting again, only as the stock might gather them up when pasturing the fields. Eventually many gathered up the seed, using it without thrashing, while a few thrashed and ground, in connection with other grains as chop feed. There are now some 140 varieties in cultivation as grown at the Government Experiment Station, Sterling, Kan. with a view of selecting those containing the largest per cent. of sugar. Some 12 varieties have been selected having especial merit. But it is as forage plants that they have attracted most attention the past 20 years in the further West, and they are more largely planted as yet than any other kind. Of these perhaps the Colman and Folger will yield the most forage.

Of the non-saccharine sorghums there is a long list, and they have very misleading names, and are variously known as maize, corn, millet, and grass, when they would not be recognized by the novice writer by any of their names. All of them except the latter (Johnson grass) bear seed heads more or less like the common or saccharine sorghums, and so are not corns or millets, as we commonly use the words.

The most commonly raised are the red and white Kaffir corn, Jerusalem corn, yellow and white Millo maize, brown Downham corn, African millet, and Johnson grass. In another branch of the grass family we find Teosinte, a very valuable forage, but it will not produce seed here, so does not add any grain to our stock; and as seed has to be imported, it is high priced, so is not likely

to become popular.

Among the artificial grasses, alfalfa is best adapted to the semi-arid sections and is classed with the forage plants, though elsewhere it would be known as a clover. Then in the vegetable line we have the cowpea, which is a misnomer, for it is a

bean, and the Soy or Soja bean just being introduced the past few years.

Now, some of your Eastern readers may ask, Why raise forage plants? They are valuable in themselves. Some of them are adapted to every section of the country. The cowpea has been known to the South a long time. It is valuable as a hay, for its seed, and as a nitrogen

MONG the general | ground for their crops, and fills the place names of forage largely of the clovers which cannot be plants are included successfully raised there. It is in these many plants which are technically respects that they are likely to prove very valuable to this new Oklahoma, and known as grasses, they also are able to withstand long, yet they are never dry periods, which is necessary in a plant popularly called here that is growing in Midsummer. grasses. Among We think now, as attention is being atthis class is our well known Indian corn, tracted toward them, that their cultias torage plants, though largely used as emergency crop. While comparatively such. safe to plant until ground is thoroughly warm, yet in our warm, dry soil they can be planted as soon as danger from frost is past, and be easily out of the way for Fall wheat seeding. Or they can be planted after wheat harvest, and as wheat can be seeded as late as Jan. 10, they can be raised as a second crop easily, as they mature in 50 to 70 days. They have only been tried one year in Oklahoma, but the 50 acres raised at the experimental and college farm was a splendid success, though on sod or first year's breaking, and a quart each is being sent out to every farmer wanting to test them in the Territory. They were sown broadcast in thoroughly disked and re-plowed soil.

The Soy or Soja bean I have tried under unfavorable circumstances, but Prof. Georgeson, of the Kansas Station, is enthusiastic in its favor. The general reports are conflicting, but this is doubtless due in part to the fact that there are several varieties, and all may not succeed alike. Further trial is needed before de-

ciding as to their merits.



BAINFOIN. Lathyrus sylvestris is a plant of the pea family, but our first trial was a failure, and as seed is very high-priced and the outcome somewhat uncertain, it will be well to let our stations and experimental farmers test it a few years yet. In alfalfa the drier regious that have a porous subsoil have an assured plant. value is unquestioned and the yield enormous. But it must have deep, porous subsoil for its roots run from 10 to 30 feet. On compact soils it is a failure. Dry weather effects it but little, though of course growing more luxuriantly where irrigated, but it must have a soil easily to penetrate with its roots.

Of the non-saccharine sorghums, their success is well assured. They yield much more and better forage than corn, and an equal or greater amount of seed, and will withstand drouth that will entirely ruin any prospect of any grain on the corn. While it is true that in moist climates or in a season of the West where there is the normal amount of rainfall it will yield more largely, yet it will pro-duce fair crops in the driest seasons. While corn will not revive after being injured in tassel and silk or the bloom these plants will form new heads, and if not too late will ripen their seed. country was opened to settlement last year two months too late and while no corn could be planted before May 10, while we planted this year March 20, and it of course could not amount to much. We planted largely of forage plants from May 10 to June 20, and had feed in abundance and to sell. There is yet time to plant, and it does well in sod.

Of the varieties red and white Kaffir corn and yellow Millo maize are to be is a nearer candidate and is highly recgatherer and fertilizer it prepares the ommended, but in our two years it fell

below the others in forage and seed. As a planted crop, do the same as with corn, except if in drills they can be as close as eight inches, and if in hills three to five grains two feet apart. If sowed, let it be



LUCERNE,

as thick as corn. Of course as the seed is small, much less per acre will be required. We believe they can be raised with profit in every part of the country.

IRL HICKS'S FORECASTS.

What the Weather Prophet Says About the November Outlook.

About the 2d and 3d of November will center a reactionary change to warmer, which change will begin in the West with southerly winds, growing cloudiness, and rain. These conditions will advance eastwards during the 3d and 4th, followed closely by the shifting of the wind to westerly and colder. About the 7th a very marked storm period will begin. Both the "Vulcan" and Mercury disturbances are central on the 8th, making direct connection with the new moon on the morning of the same day. This period will set in with a decided change to warmer in western
parts, resulting in very active storms of

The exports of American cotton for the rain and wind, turning to snow and sleet in many places northward, and followed promptly by a severe and general cold wave. From about the 7th to 10th, beginning in the West, all parts of the country will in turn experience the progressive and changing phases of the period. There are reasons to apprehend hard and dangerous gales in connection with the disturbances of this period, especially on the lakes and northerly seas. Sharp cold and freezing may be expected immediately behind the area of low barometers, and storms, causing cold and frosty weather, generally up to the changes to warmer and stormy from about the 14th to 16th. Be on the watch for sudden changes to colder after the storm area of each period passes to the east of your locality.

The opposition of Jupiter occurs on the 17th, and there is much indication that these oppositions greatly excite all atmospheric perturbations occurring about such times. This opposition will likely be felt most severely during the storm period running from the 19th to 23d. The Venus excitement will also be present at this period, giving good grounds for fearing heavy storms as a result. Heed our warning and be on the watch for them and for the cold that will press behind them on land and water. The final crisis of this period may not come until the full moon, on the 23d, but be ready for severe storms, with danger on the lakes, at any time during the period. The Venus extremes from warm to sudden and piercing cold, with thunder and rain, turning to northwest gales and snow, will show themselves at

this time. The Venus equinox is central on the 29th, and its influence will be plainly felt in all the disturbances for about 20 days before and 20 after that date. Ordinary or normal disturbances otherwise will be excited into great and prolonged violence, so that many disasters will be heard from. The reactionary movements about the 23d to 27th will feel the central force of this Venus period and wind up in great cold. So will the regular storm period, which begins about the last day of the month and runs into the opening days of December.

One of the most remarkable produc tions of the Isles of Chileo is the celebrated "barometer trees," which grow in great profusion in all of the salt marshes. In dry weather the bark of this natural barometer is as smooth and white as that of a sycamore, but with the near apspecially commended. Jerusalem corn proach of storms these characteristics vanish like magic and the bark turns

APPEAL TO COTTON GROWERS

On United Action in Favor of Protective Duties for Cotton and Wool.

BY JUDGE WILLIAM LAWRENCE, OF BELLE-PONTAINE, O., PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE TRUE AMERICAN POLICY IS-I. By adequate protective duties to exclude foreign cotton and wool, and thus give

foreign cotton and wool, and thus give American producers our whole market.

II. Devote a part of our lands now yielding an over-production of cotton and wheat to sheep husbandry, now inadequate to supply half our needs.

III. Increase our cotton and woolen factories, and by protective duties exclude all cotton and woolen fabrics.

and wooten fabries.

IV. By reciprocity treaties secure for cotton manufactures, and, if possible, for some form of our wool manufactures, some of the foreign market now supplied by Europe. Speaking as a wool grower, and on behalf of wool growers, I feel justified in saying that the great body of the flock masters of the United States are ready to unite with the cotton planters of the Southern States in asking for the industries of both classes "full

and adequate protection," and the adoption of other measures which are essential to

of other measures which are essential to prosperity.

Some years ago Edward Atkinson, the eminent political economist, said:

"The cotton factories of the world now require annually about 12,000,000 bales of cotton of American weight. Good land in Texas will produce one bale to the acre. The world's supply of cotton could therefore be grown on less than 19,000 consequence. fore be grown on less than 19,000 square miles, or upon an area equal to 7 per cent.

of the area of Texas."

The South is hence in a position to need employment for her lands.
Shepperson's Cotton Facts for 1892 says the total spinners' takings of American cot-ton for 1892 were as follows:

| Bales. | Sales. | Constitution | C

Total..... In the year 1891, '2, 83 per cent. of the consumption of cotton in Great Britain was of American growth, and of that consumed

on the Continent 63 per cent. The census of 1890 gives the American acreage at 20,150 019; the acreage in India in 1892 was 14,928,000; in Egypt, 950,000

fiscal year 1892 were 2,935,219,811 pounds (5,891,411 baies), of the export value of

\$258,461,241.
In view of these facts, and others which remain to be stated, I propose to show that it is, and will be, to the mutual interest and advantage of cotton planters and of wool-growers, by concerted action, by legislation,

and by all legitimate methods, to agree upon and secure a policy as follows: I. Exclude imports of cotton and wool by ade quate protective duties, and thus give Ameri-

can producers our whole market.

II. Devote a part of the lands now yielding an over-production of cotton and wheat to an increase of sheep husbandry, now inadequate to supply half our needs.

III. Increase our cotton and woolen factories,

and exclude all foreign coiton and woole fabrics by protective duties.

IV. By reciprocity treaties, under the tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, secure for our cotton and

woolen factories some of the foreign murkets now supplied by Europe, and thus be enabled to increase our acreage and product of cot-ton, and our product of wool and mutton.

In support of these positions .I present ome facts and reasons:

I. Protective duties for cotton and wool. The imports of raw cotton, cotton waste. and flocks for the fiscal year 1892, entered and withdrawn for consumption, were 28,-458,566 pounds, of the custom-house value of \$3,211.959, besides cotton waste not for paper, 213,065 pounds, of the value of \$6,-856.96. Of this cotton there came from Egypt 16,763.723 pounds, at a value of \$1,856,885, and from Peru 1,844,990 pounds, valued \$1, 856 885.

The imports of cotton for the fiscal year 1893 were 43,381.952 pounds, of the custor

house value of \$4,688,799.

And soon Egypt, the East Indies, Africa, China, and South America will be crowding our markets with cotton to the ruin of American planters.
The New York Exchange of July 21, 1893,

in the Transcaspian Provinces of Russia is referred to in the latest British Consular report from Batoum. It appears that last year as many as 72,565 tons of raw cotton were transported across the Caspian to Baku, and thence by the Transcaucasian railway to Ba-

toum and Poti.
"As it is cheaper than either American or Egyptian cotton, which pays a very heavy import duty, it is expected that in a few years, when the cotton crop of the Transcaspian Provinces will suffice to furnish the raw material required by the Russian mills, American and Egyptian cotton will cease to be

While thus, with our present inadequate cotton manufacturing plants, our cotton growers are compelled to seek a foreign market for nearly two-thirds of their product, they are met with foreign cotton and in part driven from our home market.

This depresses the price. But this is not all.
When their product is sold in Europe, it is there met with cotton from the East In-dies, with labor at six cents a day; with cotton from Egypt, China, and other regions, all with labor at very much less cost than in the United States.

Concluded on third page.



Yard Echoes.

Give the young colts plenty of run, as it is the best known thing for the development of muscle.

It is now time all the stock on the farm should receive attention. If anything, this should have been done before.

It is truthfully asserted that in the time it takes to fully develop one butter animal three beef animals can be reared and marketed.

Unusual preparations should be made coming Winter.

As a general thing it does not pay to Winter any old stock that have past the day of their greatest usefulness. Fall is the time to dispose of this old stock.

Never send an animal to market until it is thoroughly ready. It is very poor economy if this is lone, because the animal is in such a condition that the remaining weight can be put on at the least expense.

If you are desirous of rearing the heifers without their horns, now is the time to act. Apply the caustic potash, which is sold at any druggists, to the embryo horns and their growth will be completely checked.

The pride of every farmer should be to have all his stock go through the Winter and come out in Spring in better condition than they are to-day. We say that this should be the farmer's pride, but we regret to say that the majority do not make it such.

Some writers are recommending the coffee treatment for horses which have been overworked or have lost their strength and appetite. The coffee is roasted, the beans ground, mixed with honey and fed to the animals. An incident is related where a broken down and supposed incurable horse was bought for \$15 and after a few months of the coffee treatment the owner received an offer of \$250 for the animal.

Rational treatment is quite beneficial to a horse, so much so that an exchange says: "There are many horses that with a little care, resting at proper times and given rational treatment, might do excellent service the year round without | has made quite a reputation. shoes and be better for it. There are many who could pay their taxes with the money they are paying their blacksmith. Save your money and your time, and, perhaps, your horse from many a lameness resulting from poor horseshoeing.

OUR FRIEND, THE HORSE.

Some Excellent Rules Governing His Proper Care and Management.

BY H. FEDDERSON. II.



wagon, and then jerk him back so hard as to nearly throw him on his quarters. do more for the comfort of dumb brutes

Such harsh treatment cannot but fill a than in days of old? horse with fear and distrust. Do not get angry. An ångry man injures himcauses, generally finding a remedy.

A colt born in May will be about five months old toward the end of October Now is the time to begin to feed a small allowance of cracked corn, say twice a week. Crushed oats is the best feed to and Summer, with intervals of pasture. produce bone and muscle, but a certain amount of corn is necessary to keep up work, because they sold all their oats for animal heat in Winter. A horse or colt | a good price. Corn is too heating for that is kept warm and comfortable in hard work in warm weather, and should Winter will do much better than one that isn't. Cold and damp stables and Horses should have a variety of food, poor feed are the enemies to a colt's and this is easily procured, since there growth and to a horse's thriving.

The colt, now knowing what a harness is, should be harnessed together with his mother, and first led and then drove around in the barnyard three or four times a week. During the entire education of a colt there should be no shouting, swearing, and lashing with the lines on the part of the driver, and the whip should be left out as much as possible.

It is much easier to conduct every thing quietly. Nearly all colts are willing to pull and do as they are bid as soon as they understand, and they should be made to know what is wanted of them in a gentle though firm manner, with caresses and apples or sugar as reward foods for horses, and an immense quanwarded for good conduct, and will generally try to do better. This is the

Creek, Mich. The education of a colt, as I have described it, requires some more time than common "breaking" but which pays the teams should be exercised every day best-carelessness or care with good re- to harden them for the coming plowing sults? Farm horses should not be and harrowing. Many a man after de driven at a 2:40 gait in Summer. One livering a load to town or coming home day's hard driving will do more harm from some long drive will go at most and stiffen their legs more than three or rapid pace till he reaches his own gate, four days of hard but slow work, and after unhitching will rest and sleep When breaking a young, colt do not for an hour or more. You surely are hitch him up with an older horse that not very tired after riding, so why not has any bad faults or tricks. A colt is an apt scholar, and learns much quicker | in the shape of slower driving? Do you from his own kind than from man. Do not think they will last longer and keep not use an old bridle with a worn out bit; the sharp edges saw into the corners of the mouth, often pinching out a the Spring, before fly time, and when Box 3, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind. Agents

older horse to fear the bridle, much more so a colt, making him once more "foolish about his head.'

If you have no other than an old bit, wind the corners with cloth. Do not drive up to a gate or door at a furious pace, then pull up your horses suddenly, just because some pretty ladies may be there, and you want to "show off." What you think looks like a fine bit of driving before females, or other eyes, is a very severe and painful shock to your animals. Do not go down hill with a in the barn. It should now have a good cleaning and everything prepared for the Holding back a load by main strength and bracing has a very weakening effect on the nerves and muscles of a horse's legs and neck.

And if you are hauling, don't overload. Horses that are wind-broken, knock-kneed, spavined, hump-backed, and saddle-backed have generally become so by over-exertion and neglect. How often I have seen men drive hard in Winter, then tie up at a saloon or at some acquaintance's house. The twolegged beast then toasts his shins by a good fire, and likely takes unto himself a hot drink to stave off a "cold," while his poor servant, damp with perspiration, is left out in the chilling wind for half an hour or more, otten without a blanket.

When cultivating corn or running the binder, or any equally hard work, watch your horses closely on excessively hot

days before the operation the sheath should be thoroughly washed out with warm water and castile soap, and greased with sweet lard. After castration protect your colt from cold and rain, but let him have some exercise. Feed very little grain urtil the wounds are entirely healed, and give all the grass he wants. Some horses are nearly always clean, while others require washing out of the sheath every month or two. Clean, sweet lard should always be used afterward. Sometimes the so-called horse beans give much trouble. In the upper end of a horse's yard will be found a small, round cavity, in which is a cheesy, grayish deposit, which often gives rise to swellings and painful passage of urine. For digging out this substance, nothing is better than a common earspoon.

This should be done with great care to prevent injury to the tender parts. If a gelding or stallion suffers with retention of urine, a Veterinary Surgeon of repute should be called immediately; a horse soon dies from uraemic poison. A mare is much easier treated. A small slice of soap inserted in the parts will generally produce the desired result.

Horses suffering with colic can often be cured by salt and water. Dissolve a cupful of salt in half a quart of water, and fill into a long-necked bottle. Elevate the horse's head, pour down the liquid, keeping his head up until he has swallowed all. Then trot him around till relieved, and do not allow him to roll unless in extreme agony. For the cure of most horse diseases, I cannot recommend a better guide than the book written by D. Magner, of Battle Creek,

What is the proper time to begin hard work with a young horse? Generally at three years of age they are put to work on the farm, and are driven in town by livery stable owners. If one begins with moderate work or driving, three years is not too young; but they should not be expected to do as much as a five or six-year old one.



The illustration we present this week represents a well-known animal at one year old, Victor 7313, C. P. C. R., formerly owned by John Harcourt & Bro., make a hop poultice and spread it upon New Augusta, Ind. The animal has produced some excellent show prodigies and a cloth long enough to reach from the Ohio wool exhibit, that have had evi-

days. As soon as you notice the perspiration "drying in" on them, unhitch and take them into a shady, cool place. Dash cold water on the horse's heads and bodies, and after awhile lead them around slowly. Many a fine horse has died in the field from sunstroke. The best plan is to put a common straw hat on a horses head, with two thin strips of ash sewed inside the hat, and made to slide into the bridle on each side of head,

balancing about three inches above it. This is but little trouble, and insures comfort and satety. Our horses of to-FTEN many persons whip a day are finer bred than 20 years ago, horse when uneasy before a and require more attention, as we, ourselves, require more luxuries than our forefathers did 50 years ago. Why not

Do not work your teams too hard when you do work, and do not let them self and his property in his rage; a sen- be too idle when you have no work. sible man keeps cool, and inquires into Too much rest means rust, and I, for one, know that there is always some work

on the farm. On almost all farms horses are fed the same thing year after year-corn and hav all Winter, oats and hay all Spring Many even feed corn during Spring be fed sparingly during that time. are so many new forage plants introduced of late. There is, for instance, Kaffir corn, which yields an immense amount of sweet and nutritious fodder when cut green, while each stalk bears a large bunch of seed, which, when ground, furnishes a flour as white as that made from wheat. Horses like these seeds as well as oats when used to them. As these seeds act something like oil cake, they should not be fed day after day, but three or four times a week for a change. A farmer can buy many varieties of forage plant seeds from any

reliable seed house. Carrots are one of the best change for good conduct. Horses and children tity of them can be harvested from an are much alike; both like to be re- acre of land. When turning horses out on pasture after the hard Spring work is finished, they should be allowed a feed method of the most celebrated horse of oats once a day, for every farmer trainer of America, D. Magner, of Battle knows how "soft" the animals will become in a week on nothing but grass, making them unfit for subsequent hard work. Before Spring work commences give your horses the benefit of your rest

better for it? The proper time for castration is in bit of skin. This will even cause an the colt is about a year old. A few wanted

Pen Notes.

Keeping the pig pen dry is a very important item in the rearing of pigs.

Corn supplemented with clover or grass is a far better feed and makes the best gains than when fed alone, A good portion of the second crop of

clover can be used with very good results for feed of the hogs to fatten on. Begin to feed the hogs with the idea

in view of preparing them for market. treatment that experience could suggest. The killing time is not so far distant.

that no other animal can fill as well as When the swine are in a healthy and

thrifty condition, it does not take very long to have them in good condition for marketing.

Some people recommend feeding floors for swine, claiming that such a floor well constructed will save much of its cost in feed.

Home-cured pork is far better than that turned out at the packer's places. Supply yourself liberally before market-

After beginning the fattening operation, keep continually at it until the end, meanwhile forcing the animal as much as possible.

Care may not always keep a hog alive, but it goes a long way. Unless care is taken to make the animals comfortable, their growth will not be entirely suc-

If you are preparing to fatten your pigs, do not put on full feeding at once, but gradually increase the amount of his regular feed each day. This is a much

When the pasture is getting short in the Autumn, it will pay to buy mill feed to keep the hogs growing. Do not let them go back, or even come to a standstill in growth.

Profit by the experience of last year. Do not sell all your hogs, even though you may get an exceptionally good price for them. You will lose by it if you sell all your stock. Keep the hogs out on pasture as long

as it is possible when fattening for market. So long as this is done the result is more economical than when the process is being performed in a close Some writers claim that there is more

money in the business if a farmer will it to the market on foot. We are of the opinion that this is so if a market can be

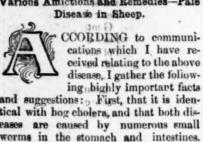
"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

Name of little book just received—tells about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical cure for chewing, smoking, eigaret or snuff habit. You run no physical or man-cial risk, for Notobac is absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Your druggist's got it or will get it. Write for the bookmailed free. THE STEELING REMEDY Co.,

SHEEP AND WOOL.

DISEASES IN SHEEP.

Various Afflictions and Remedies-Pale Disease in Sheep.



One man, who writes to me, says he cures hog cholera and "pales" in sheep with the same medicine; and it is my opinion that the hen cholera admits of he same classification. Post-mortem examinations have discovered thousands of small worms in the stomach of the sheep. The theory being correct, of which I have no doubt, what-

ever, will expel worms from the animal and act as a preventive and a cure. Copperas given in salt at the rate of onefourth of a pound to 100 sheep is reommended, to which I would add toacco, pulverized or in snuff. It is death on the insect tribe. Coal oil (petroleum) is recommended as an intallible remedy. It has lately been tried in one case of the pale disease under my observation, and with perfect success. I think that if the facts above given will be made known throughout the country, it will save thousands of valuable sheep and

I would recommend gas tar as a certain cure for foot rot in sheep. The feet should be carefully pared to remove every particle of the diseased portion, then washed and allowed to dry. Each foot should then be dipped in a small dish of the gas tar.

To revive a chilled lamb: Hold the animal in a large tub half filled or more of warm water and give it a thorough washing, taking care to keep his head out of the water. This is the best, the safest, and quickest way to revive a lamb that is almost chilled to death. Let them be rubbed dry with cloths and get them well warmed before they are returned to their dams. It requires a long time to warm a chilled lamb by wrapping it in a cloth and placing it on the floor near the stove, which is often the coldest place in the room.

SWELLED JAWS AND THROAT. The first thing to be done then is to take the animal away from the flock as soon as it is attacked, and keep it away in another barn, if possible; the farther the better and safer for the rest. Give it plenty of fresh air and sunlight; shear nose down to the brisket, and wide enough to come well upon the sides of the neck. To the edges of this cloth sew five pairs of strings, one to be tied between the eyes and ears and three

often as it gets cold. Give a pint of good oatmeal gruel, into which you have put two teaspoonfuls fleece, but of making it handle light for of strong ginger and a gill of whisky, its bulk. Some of the best Saxony every six hours, and if you lose your blooded wools at the Fair came from patient you will have the consolation of West Virginia. - Boston Commercial knowing that you have given the best | Bulletin If a swelling occurs which is not at-N. J. Shepherd, the well-known writer, tended by mortification or which does says the pig has a place on the farm not result in that careful search which should be made for any abscesses that may be forming about the parts, and when any soft spot is found, it should at once be punctured with a snarp knife. If the abscess be a large one or there be said: several of them, apply the same poultice as recommended above, and the same land in good condition, one hundred- gives excellent results on some pastures,

moisture; the animal becomes chilled and is found perhaps after a snowy night in the helpless state before mentioned. Though more frequently affecting lambs, it may also attack sheep of all ages, and particularly the ewe that has aborted or produced her lamb with difficulty, and after a tedious labor in cold weather.

It often attacks the newly dropped lan., and sometimes proves fatal during the night. When less severe the lamb is found stationary and with its hind limbs powerless. When this is the case, it rarely becomes otherwise than stunting its growth, though after a time it may get rid of the paralysis. This disease is often confounded and not unfrequently connected with rheumatism; but the former has its origin in the nerves, whilst the latter, though the more painful, is an affection of the muscles. The treatment of palsy in sheep consists in the application of warmth externally, but moderate at first and gradually increased.

A stimulant should be given internally in warm gruel or ale. A dram each of powdered ginger and gentian, with two drams of spirit of nitrous ether, is a dose for a sheep, and may be given once or twice a day, and from one-quarter to one-half of the above will be sufficient for a lamb. If symptoms of purging should appear, the following astringent medicine will be found very useful: Powdered chalk, one ounce; powdered catechu, four drams; powdered ginger, two drams; powdered opium, half a dram; to be mixed carefully with half a pint of peppermint water and two or three tablespoonfuls given morning and night to a sheep, and half this quantity to a lamb .- A FARMER, Columbiana County.

Wool at the World's Fair.

The wool exhibit at the World's Fair has much about it that is highly creditable, but there is a marked contrast between the efforts of foreigners and those of our domestic wool growers in the manner of making their displays. The wool exhibits of Australia are in every way attractive and cannot fail of drawing to them public attention, while those of our Central and Western States do not excite more than passing notice except from those immediately or specially interested in them. Americans have much to learn in how to exhibit at international fairs. Foreigners have become experts in this direction, while we are in a sort of a novitiate state. Europe is frequently having international expositions of some kind, and exhibits are intrusted to persons trained in exposition work. Such is not the case here, hence the unfavorable contrast.

But as to the wool exhibit. Mostwe wish we could say all-of the American wool that is on exhibition at the the wool closely from the affected part; World's Fair is honestly put up. There are some fleeces, however, notably in the dence of fraudulent intent in their putting up. We will refer to one instance of a fleece purporting to have weighed 41 pounds, upon which were found 101 pounds of dung balls; and to another upon the neck. Let this be changed as of a fleece which contained a starch box of ordinary size, put in with the apparent purpose of not only filling out the

PASTURE LAND.

The British Idea of Maintaining and Increasing Fertility.

In his address to the British Dairy Farmers' Association, Prof. Gilchrist

" For rve grass and clover hav .- For

AWATCH, A CHAIN, A PAPER, \$1.65.

The Best Premium Offer Ever Made to the American Public.

NO TOY, NO HUMBUG, NO CATCH.

Only an Honest Watch and a Great Newspaper for Every Farmer for Less Money than he Can Secure them Anywhere Else.



THE FACE.

In order to put THE AMERICAN FARMER at the top of the list in number of subscribers, we have secured sole control of the output of an American watch factory, which we will dispose of within the next thirty days at less there exist.

This statement does not seem reasonable upon the face of it, but our readers know that the extension of a subscription list to any newspaper involves an enormous expense in advertising, and for other purposes. A new subscriber to any newspaper costs more than the publisher receives, owing to the expense incurred in procuring him. It is only subscribers who continue their patronage year after year who are profitable from a peruniary standpoint. cuniary standpoint.

We intend, at any cost, to put the subsecription list of THE AMERICAN FARMER as over three hundred thousand and take our place at the head of the list.

We therefore make the above offer of an honest watch, a chain, and THE AMERICAN FARMER for one year for the insignificant sum of only one dollar and sixty-five cents. The offer includes the delivery of all, pre-

paid, to any address in the United States. We first offered this great premium in our issue of Jan. 1 for \$1.60 for paper, watch, and chain, limiting the time to 30 days. The demand for them has come by thousands. We find that they cannot be produced so cheaply as we had expected. We are, therefore, ebliged to increase the price from \$1.60 to \$1.65.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATCH:

This watch is a timepiece guaranteed to run with accuracy. It need only be wound once every twenty-four hours. No key has to be carried, but it winds and sets by a patent attachment shown in the cut of the works. The face, therefore, need not be opened to set it.

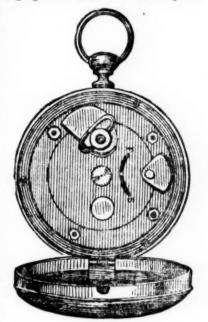
It is suitable to carry in the pocket or to hang upon the wall in bedroom or parlor. To save space the cuts are slightly reduced in size, the face of the watch being one and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch thick. It is no heavier than an ordinary silver watch, and but a trifle thicker. It has a strong, quick beat and runs in any position, either at a standstill or in motion, and is not affected by heat or cold. It is open-faced, with a heavy, glass crystal. The case is polished and lac-quered to resemble gold. This material is frequently advertised as oreide or firegilt. The chain is not shown in the cut. It sells at retail in the country from 15 to 25 cents. A small charm also goes with the chain. Remember that THE AMERICAN FARMER

comes twice a month at the regular price, when taken alone, is fifty cents a year. We send, postpaid, the watch, the chain, and the paper for an entire year for only one dollar

and sixty-five cents.

Our arrangements for the watch compel us to put a time limit upon this offer. We can only furnish this premium combination to those who order within thirty days. We regret to be obliged to place any limit what-ever, but the sum is so small that it will not inconvenience anyone, we trust, to send in his name and subscription price for the premium and paper at once.
In order to demonstrate our entire confi-

dence in our proposition, we guarantee the delivery of the watch in good running order. The watch and chain will be sent, postage prepaid, to anyone who will send in a club of six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, and only 10 cents additional money to pay cost of postage and wrapping. Address as



THE WORKS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

"Fourth year-One hundredweight nitrate of soda. phosphate every four years probably be sufficient.

"After wet, marshy land has been drained an application of lime generally milk are very exhausting to pasture, esgives excellent results. Lime is also useful for sour, stiff pasture land which as in this case much of their manure is is rich in plant food, as it stimulates the action of the plant food already present in the soil.

"A potash manure, such as kainit,

cession when they are in full flower, but if docks are to be exterminated the roots "For pasture land nitrate of soda must be removed. Where horses graze. should not be used, but otherwise the the pasture is certain to deteriorate. same course of manuring might be These animals eat the pasture close down adopted until the pasture was in good to the bottom in parts of the field. They condition, when a dressing of a few do not distribute their droppings, but hundredweights of basic slag or of super- deposit them in patches at different places, and on these patches the soon becomes rank and coarse, as it is not touched by the animals. Cows in pecially when they are kept in at night, not returned to the land. No pasture becomes more quickly exhausted than pasture let to a dairyman. Feeding cattle do not exhaust a pasture to any great extent, and when such cattle receive a daily ration of foods, like decorticated or undecorticated cotton cake, or other similar food, the land can be by this means very much improved. In cases where parts of a pasture field become coarse, it is advisable to mow these patches, in order to give the finer pasture plants a chance of establishing themelves."

> A Kansas woman who has been elected Police Justice of her city has adopted a novel solution of the tramp problem. The first tramp who was brought before her for judgment was sentenced to two baths a day for 10 days and to hard labor on the stone pile, with the order that he be fed if he worked and starved if he shirked. The prisoner survived the ordeal, but now the first question a tramp asks on approaching a Kansas town is whether the Police Judge is a man or woman.

The Piedmont Region of the South-"The Best Country Under the Sun."

After the war a heavy emigration began to the West from all the Southern States, which continued several years. In late years, however, the movement has been reversed, and people are leaving the West and are settling in all parts of the South. The experience of those who have lived in both sections is that while the yield per acreage is not so large in the South as in some parts of the West, perhaps, yet the net profits for a series of years are quite as satisfactory and life far more comfortable, as the farmer does not have to contend with request and protracted drouths, lestructive cyclones and caterpillars, and long, dreary, and severely-cold Winters.

Taking into consideration the climate, especially that of the Piedmont region of Virginia ginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, traversed by the Richmond & Danville Railroad system, with its advantages of good markets, cheap lands, pure water, and perfect school systems, unquestionably the "Best country under the sun," especially for the tiller of the soil, the manufacturer of cotton, woolen goods, and tolacco, is that situated Washington, D. C., and Birmingham, Ala., along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains, where all classes of citizens are prosperous and happy and a good livelihood can be had with minimum exerin the year, and storms, destructive alike to life and property, are not feared as in other

sections of the Union.

Map folders, showing time schedule and extent of Richmond & Danville system of roads, and carculars descriptive of land cli-

The Rambouillet Breed

A trio of sheep bred and presented by F. Von Homeyer, Pomerania, Prussia. Ram, Humber, 328, A. R. R.; ewe, Pauline, 326, A. R. R.; lambkin, Remona, 341, A. R. R. The ram and ewe were both dropped March 27, 1888, and are now owned by Grinnel, Townsend, and Wyckoff. Ramona was dropped Jan. 2, 1891, and is owned by the same men.

or the severity of the disease.

blood. One of the best flockmasters whom we ever knew gave us this as his phate is a useful addition. method of cure: Take fine saltpeter and anoint the parts affected with the soils this is an excellent practice. mixture above specified. Another cure steep of gold thread in water.

PALSY IN SHEEP. This disease consists in a suspension of the powers of the nervous system, either wholly or in part. Sometimes the animal is totally helpless, every limb being fined to the loins. The cause of this phosphate, and one hundredweight ni- moved from a pasture by cutting them Passenger Department, Richmond & andisease is generally cold, combined with trate of soda.

general treatment modified by mildness | weight per acre of nitrate of soda, or one | especially those on lighter soils. applied any time between December and oil. With a lather of castile soap wash usefully applied to young grass and off the scabs from the sheep's lips and clover seeds in the Autumn. On light "Fo meadow land which is growing

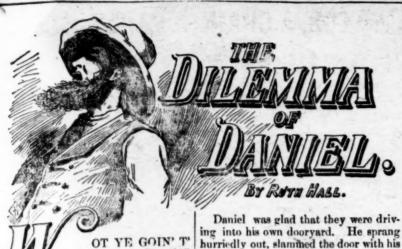
for sore lips in sheep is to wash with a hay every year the following four-course should not at any time be allowed to be rotation of manuring would be suitable: "First year-15 tons of farmyard manure, applied in the Autumn. "Second year-One hundredweight

nitrate of soda. "Third year-Four bundredweight affected; at others it is principally con. basic slag, or three hundredweight super- twice every season. Thistles may be re-

hundredweight sulphate of ammonia, is I do not wish to under-estimate the Sheep frequently become sore in the useful. The later may be applied value of liming and draining as a means lips from feeding on St. Johnswort and during March, and the former about the of improving pasture land, for in many other foul plants, or from unbealthy middle of April. If the land is in poor cases these operations can be carried out condition, two hundredweight superphose so as to give excellent and profitable This may be results; but, at the same time, they are frequently employed where there is no cure the pork himself instead of sending | mix it with pig's foot or other soft animal | March. Farmyard manure may be very | probability of their giving an adequate

> is advisable to have it rather closely eaten | between down at least once every season, and it come too rough. At the same time, overstocking the pasture always reduces tion. Outdoor work can be done every day the total amount of herbage produced per annum, and injures the vitality of pasture plants. Weeds, such as thistles and docks, should be cut down at least close to the roots several times in suc- ville Railroad, Washington, D. C.

"To keep pasture in good condition it



do now, Dan'el?" clumsy fingers and did not answer Sam. Sam Norton asked. There was no invitation to enter the He leaned forward desolate house and Samuel drove away. as he spoke and

"She kep' house for ye a number o'

"It was handy," Sam conceded, "t'

Daniel was goaded by it into an as-

"Land alive," expostulated Sam,

money 'nuf. Tain't that."

your mother; looked most providential,

before since ma die l."

"Ye'd better be gettin' about your peered into the other's face with little, courtin', whoever it is," he called back, leering from the carriage window. twinkling, inquisitive eyes. It was a dull and hopeless November

Daniel went up stairs to don his overnight. A heavy, gray sky hung low alls and set about his chores for the above them. Rain fell, from time to night. "Durn it all," he muttered, as time, in spiteful spurts upon the sodden he milked the cow, "I do' know how t' leaves through which their hor-es made go t' work; I ain't no hand with wimtheir way down the long hill read.

Farmer Wilson was not used to driving It was the manner only that puzzled n a covered carriage, nor to sitting by him now. He had decided upon his himself behind closed doors while some choice. Years ago, when they were both young, he had "paid attention" to one else held the reins, but it was cond a proper mark of respect to Sarah Priscilla Wynkoop and had been He must here a livery team for graciously received. Then his mother sidered a proper mark of respect to Sarah the funeral; Sam Norten had told him interfered. She did not wish him to so, and had further hinted that it would marry, and he was dependent upon her. be but decent to invite the speaker to a Perhaps the disappointment embittered seat beside him. "Ye know me'n' her him. At any rate, he had long been was connected by marriage," was his content with life upon his lonely farm, remote from most of his kind, and had The principal mourner had consented, no desire for a change. But, since Sam although he did not like Sam Norton: had put what he mentally stigmatized as he thought he was spiteful. This was that "blamed idee" into his head he considered with sudden pleasure the he first speech Sam had made since the hearse and its following turned away possibility of winning Priscilla for somefrom the country cemetery, and it did thing more than housekeeper or general not serve to lighten the gloom in which manager. It was the wooing that the bereaved man was plunged.
"I do' know," he said, dully, shaking counted.

He thought it over while setting out his head, covered with an unusual best his lonely supper of strong tea and the hat; "seems if I'm all lost 'thout Sarah pumpkin pie that had been sent in

While he munched he ruminated. What did men say and how did men act? He could not make a bargain "Twenty-five, come Chris'mus. I with Priscilla as though he were buying

ain't never known wot 'twas t' be alone a Jersey cow. "Mus' be some damb nousense 'r 'nother," he grimly concluded. " How bave her man taken away jest before

"After "clearing away" he seated hims It dreamly over the kitchen stove didn't it? Ye won't find no sech man'ger as she was in one while ag'in, I tell ye. to await his early bedtime. A papercovered book lay on the shelf. He Wot a churnin' she e'd do! An' she always kep' ye lookin' so good. Ye'll soon see your clo'es goin' t' pieces."

He smiled toothlessly and with what was a conventional paper-backed love cents per gallon. appeared to be a keen enjoyment of the tale by "The Duchess.

Eight o'clock struck and nine and 10. from feeling: "I calc'late t' hire," he said, coldly. "Of course I know no one miliar words. Midnight came. At one article of vinegar. can't do like a man's own sister, an' I o'clock he had laid down the bulky s'pose it'll cost like Jehu. But I've got | volume with a stentorian sigh. He knew

how the nonsense went. All the rest of that leverish, never-tobe-forgotten night, throughout broken grinning afresh, "ef ye ain't green! D' ye s'pose any nice woman 'u'd come t' and teverish stumbers, ran such phrases do fer ye, a bachelor livin' all alone? as these: "Oh, my beautiful darling, you I sh'd think Sarah Ann'd remarked on | will not be so cruel." "You must see that before she passed away." | hew madly I love you." "Remember



"REMEMBER HOW DESOLATE." DANIEL REPEATED.

"She took worse so sudden," faltered | how desolate my life has been." The her brother, "we hadn't no chance to last sentence tangled itself in his make plans. I never give it a thought memory. myself. Don't ye think Priscilly Wynkoop—she's real old "---

Sam shook his head decidedly, lies." "They're th' worst kind, them ole maids. No. sir, they ain't a decent woman in th' town o' Hunter wot'd do it."

"Then wot shall I do?" desperately. "Git married." The grin widened. Daniel shook his best hat again. "No, sir," he said. "None o' that fer me." "Beggars can't be choosers," Sam de-

"Ye've got o' do it." "You ain't." "Well, I'm diff'runt," with a com-

placency that was maddening to the unfortunate man beside him. "I ain't got a farm t' run. I kin board 'n' look after th' store day times. That's all right. Only, ye see, you're sitooated so unhandy. Ye've got to have a good man'ger 'round. Now th' question is, who is she? I've b'en studyin' it up consid'able.

"Oh, ye have," growled Daniel, not appeased by this show of interest. "Who've ye pitched on?" "Wal, they's the Widder Sal'sbry

"I mus' say! Deaf's an adder, 'n' weighs nigh on to 300 pounds. I'm

much obliged t' ye!" . "Wal, Lyddy Potter then "-"A little withered old woman with a wig. Ain't ye got no sense, Samyell?' Wal, they ain't so many likely wimmen goin'. Ye'rs terrible particular fer anyhody so hard put. How bout Priscilly Wynkoop?"

"That's true," said the wretched man once aloud, "ef all th' rest is a pack o'

The next day he set himself doggedly to learn his lesson. Over and over the words were conned. He went about with the book in his hand, or lumbered heavily back to it from whatever else his work might be. In fact, he dared not think of anything else save the task laid out before him, for fear that his purpose might falter before the dim impression hanting him throughout that he was a fool.

He dressed himself carefully, after an early supper, and marched out of the door and down the road. Priscilla Wynkoop's little, unpainted cottage stood close to the highway. Daniel, his lips moving in ceaseless reiteration, knocked tremulously upon the door. He heard steps coming toward him. He felt all hands and feet. There was a suffocating lump in his throat.

A tall, spare spinster drew the door cautiously ajar and gazed out into the gloom through her spectacles.
"Good ev'nin'," her visitor blurted

out in a loud, agitated voice. "Oh, my beautiful darling, you know-you must see how madly I love you, and-andremember how desolate my life has

Miss Wynkoop held a lamp stretched out in one arm. She brought it closer to stare into his face by its aid.

"Remember how desolate," Daniel re-

crazy, or making fun of her? He saw eners, and a host of minor articles too the gesture and interpreted it aright. "Durn th' hull dumb thing," he sud- and are examined and discussed by the experts, the specialists the professional

denly broke out. "I'm jest—I' feel—sakes, how lonesome I be!" "Dan'l," said Miss Wynkoop, eyeing him closely, but speaking in a qui do ye want I sh'd marry you?'

"Yes, Priscilla," wiping his torehead, I do." She stood aside for him to Come in " she said. "I was jes' sittin'

down t' supper. It'll be nice 'n' cozy t' have comp'ny, 'n' I've got some cold She led the way to the kitchen. He followed with heart as light as his foot-

fall was heavy. "Take a seat 'n' draw up," said Miss Wynkoop, hospitably. "How ye mus'

miss Sarah Ann." "Yes." He sank into a chair. Them beans 'll relish." And so they were engaged.-Kate Field's Washington.

Written for THE AMERICAN FARMER. Harry's Resolve.

MRS. JENNIE M. WILLSON, Have you seen the little Sailor Suits
THE AMERICAN FARNER sends
To all the little t. r.der inds
Who own themselves his friends?

With suit complete and extra pants, And a whistle to blow, each time— My sakes, how can he send so much For a dollar fity-nine. Ma soys I may save my pennics up

and send for a suit, and whistle, too, For she says they lead the van.

Then when it comes I'll put it on And show it to all the boys, Then we'l whistle "Taree Cheers for the Farm And "you bet" there'll be a noise.

THE APIARY.

The smoker in many instances does not act as a safeguard from stings when in the hands of a novice.

The keeping of colonies in a strong state is one of the first precepts of profitable beckeeping. If your colonies are weak look after them and see that they are built up.

The honey crop should be placed where the atmosphere is dry. For this reason a cellar will not do. When honey is properly stored away its condition will remain good for some time.

There is no reason why the farmer should not have a colony or so ot bees. Good beekeepers claim that the family picked it up idly-it had been Sarah ought to be able to raise honey enough Ann's-and opened it at random. It for home use at a cost of less than 25

It may not be known that a pound of honey well stirred into a gallon of water, Still farmer Wilson pored over the book, and set where it will keep warm, and sumption of confidence that he was far holding it close to his sunburned face bugs and insects will not get into it, will

> The critical period in beekeeping is now approaching. When gathering honey do not rob the bees but leave an amount which will be sufficient to carry them through the Winter. If this is done there will be no necessity in feed- first appeared, thoroughly refuting it, ing them.

there is between full-blooded and scrub more or less complete reconciliation bestock, and like in all other animals qual- tween the beekeepers and the Professor, ity tells fully as much in bees. By a albeit a few of the sore heads showed Colonial wools. ing a very considerable and marked im- shower of questions and interjections they provement is possible.

This is about the only season of the year during which bees may be crowded with impunity, and this is the season when the colonies should have no more room than what is actually needed. If you think that a hive is too crowded put in an additional section.

It is not too late now to clean up the hives and other paraphernalia of the apiary. If the hives are weather beaten and almost falling to pieces transfer the frames to a new hive or one which has been put in good repair. Before putting the bees in their Winter quarters see that everything is made snug for them.

The following fleating paragraph may be of interest: "One of the best ways of extracting wax is to put it into a large muslin sack. Then put the whole into a boiler of water. As the wax melts it will rise to the surface of the water and of days), they could hardly be expected then it can be skimmed off and put into another vessel to cool."

No doubt most of the readers of this are aware that almost all extracted honey will in cold weather granulate and become something like sugar. However, this matters but little, as granulation not only improves the appearance of the product, but makes it purer.

Exercise care in collecting honey from the hives to have it as clean as possible. When filled remove at once all boxes or frames, as by this means the boxes will not be soiled and the beautiful whiteness of the combs will be preserved from the bees passing over it. .

THE HONEY EXHIBIT.

Bee Culture and Beemen at the World's



deemed the first. The honey exhibit has been greatly augmented and im-

proved by large and mostly excellent additions from this past season's crop; also the beeswax exhibit which, collectively, is really very fine. Comb foundation (which is made of wax) is also well represented.

All the mechanical appliances up to | ing like so great as it would be if those the latest improvements and devices used who keep bees would put up the honey in modern, scientific bee culture are ex- in a more attractive form and take more hibited. Hives, modern and ancient, pains to bring it to the notice of the bethoney extractors, wax extractors, bee ter class of consumers.

apiarists, the amateur beekeepers, and not a few of the Gentiles outside the charmed circle, whose crude notions as to the various uses of the appliances and the manipulations of the apiary as well as their ignorance of the mysterious phraseology and technique of the beemen," are a source of continual amusement to the initiated.

Then there are several colonies of bees which have been at work all Summer gathering hopey from Jackson Park and surrounding country whenever it was to be had; also nuclei in observing hives revealing the inner workings of the "industrious, little bees."

Altogether, the interests of bee culture will be greatly enhanced by the Columbian Exposition, and the general knowledge of the industry and its importance considerably augmented.

The North American Beekeeper's Association has just concluded a very suc-cessful annual meeting here, the most successful one probably in attendance and increase of membership since its organization, and it is now, I believe, in its 25th year. Many of the leading apiarists in America were present and took part in its proceedings, and some from across the ocean. Several interesting papers were presented, and the discussion of various questions in connection with bee culture was well sustained and no doubt profitable to many.

Prof. Wiley, official chemist in the

Agricultural Department at Washington, was present and addressed the convention. He referred to the adulteration of foods, including honey, and urged the adortion of the most vigorous measures to stamp it out. The honey adulteration took place after it left the hands of the producer. While in a few cases the adulterated article bore the label of a producer or reliable and honest dealer (such as C. F. Muth, of Cincinnati), these imprints were counterfeits. Prof. Wiley's address was well received, notwithstanding the strained relations, quite amounting to hostility, which, up to a tew months ago, had existed between the beekeeping fraternity and Prof. Wiley, in consequence of the latter's statement in the Popular Science Monthly a few years ago that comb honey was manufactured by machinery without the aid of the bees at all; that the comb was made by machinery faled up with glucose or something else by machinery, and capped over and finished by ma-

chinery. Although this assertion had no foun dation in fact, and was at once challenged and denied and denounced by the beekeepers all over the country, it traveled fast through the press to the great scandal and injury of an honest industry. Extracted honey may have been adulterated to a greater or less extent, but not comb honey. After a great deal of bad feeling and hard writing in the bee journals, and an article by the present writer in the Popular Science Monthly, where Prof. Wiley's error had and a great injury to the pursuit of bee There is as much difference in bees as culture; after all this, there has been a fired at him after his address, good naturedly, however.

Prof. Riley, official entomologist, also of the Agricultural Department at Washington, was present and briefly addressed the convention, evincing his interest in apicultural experiments and

progress. Mr. J. W. Bender, an antipodear from Australia, being in attendance, was invited to address the meeting, and gave some interesting facts concerning bee-culture in that far-off colony. The Eucalyptus is a prolific source of honey in that country; while with the clovers and other flora there is a period of about nine months in the year of more or less continuous honey flow. As in some parts of the United States and Canada the bee keepers only enjoy a flow of less than that number of weeks (and in some sea sons and localities less than that number to sit complacently and listen to that without experiencing just a little of the feeling of envy for the Australian, especially when he went on to tell of the tons of honey which a small apiary would gather there sometimes in a short period. Mr. Bender was asked the question whether there was any truth in the oftrepeated statement that the honey bee, like the human animal, was apt to get lazy, indolent, and shiftless in a warm climate where there was but little Winter, and hence but little necessity for laying up food for a cold day as well as a rainy day. He replied that there was no truth whatever in the story so far as Australia is concerned and the honey bee is concerned.—ALLEN PRINGLE.

Medal for the Champion Wagon.

HE FIRST MONTHS OF the great Columbian Exposition were not overly promising for apiculture; but the latter months re-Very satisfactory results are being realized special agents, is exhibited in the Transpor-tation Building. The Champion, by the way, has captured the medal, which is a sufficient recommendation. They will send free to anyone applying, circulars giving full infor-mation, concerning the absence angular estimates. mation concerning the above named articles.

If interested address them.

A good many writers claim that in most localities the use of honey is noth-

Miss Priscilla put up her free hand to smokers, uncapping trives, foundation rub her forehead. Was he drunk, or machines, section and foundation fast-

The result is that the prices here are not fairly remunerative. Conventions have been held in our cotton States to agree upon a reduction of acreage, to thus secure better prices by curtailing over-production. The Boston Journal of Commerce of Feb. 25, 1893, quotes from the Jacksonvil e (Fia.) Times-Union an article from a planter who gives tacts a d a remedy, as follows:

You admit a decline in the price of cotton, decreased production as a sequence, and that this uniavorable condition of affairs is due to the importa ion of Egyptian cotton, which, although not of so good quality as Florida cotton is cheaper in price. The sea-island cotton grown in Forida was used the United States and England, and until within the last few years commanded a good price and found ready sale. It was the ey crop of the Florida farmer, who realmoney crop of the Figure 1 and 1 and 1 for it. A large acreage was planted, and the farmer, whatever might be the fate of his other trops, could always count upon the cash for his cotton crop. How is it now? A.k any farmer in Florida about his cotton crop, and he will tell you that the price has dropped from 25 cents per pound to 13 cms, and that he can't afford to grow it. * * * Now, what is the remedy for this evil which has destroyed one of the chief means of agricultural success in our State? Obviously it is to impose such a tauff upon foreign cotton as will enable the American farmer to compete with the foreign producer in our

home market." But this is not the only form in which cotton is imported. The manufactures of cotton cloth imported in the fiscal year 1893 were 45,761,924 square yards, of the customhouse value of \$5,797 477, besides cotton thread not on spools, 1,734.418 pounds; and, etc., the total of all cotton manufactured was in 'custom-house value \$33,560,293. Some considerable part of this was made

of foreign cotton.
On the 12th of November, 1891, I addressed a letter to that influential and able journal, the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, on the subject of protection for the cotion industry, in which I urged its wisdom, and said:

m, and said:
"Just to the extent to which our manufacturers use foreign cotton, just to that extent do American cotton growers lose a home market.' And I now add, the same is true of cotton

imported in cotton manufactures.

The able Editor of that journal, though "opposed to protection on principle," was plea-ed to say editorially that my article

was support "from a most unexpected quarter for the proposed act of justice to the disheartened growers of fine American cotton, and we see no reason to doubt, if they will take steps to urge the proposed bill on the attention of Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the President, they can place their industry on the same footing with the wool and tobacco industries at an early date."

This refers to a bill which, it had bee

stated, would be introduced by Mr. Edliott in the popular branch of Congress to provide protective duties on imported cotton There exists the same, and even greater necessity for protection for the wool industry.
The Statistical Abstract of the United

Kingdom of Great Britian, Scotland and Ireland gives the per capita of consumption of wool there as six and nine-ten'ts pounds. See page 107 of The Pocket Cyclopedia, published by the New York Press. The American wool clip in 1893 was 329,-

410 542 pounds. Imports of wool in 1893, 168,433,836

pounds.
Imports of foreign wool made up in imported cloth in 1893, 114.145,473 pounds. Total consumption of wool in 1893, 611. 989.851 pounds, a total per capita consumption of wool of nine and four-tenths pounds This edeulation is made on the imports of cloth for 1893, at the import custom-house valuation of \$38,048,491, estimating that each dollar of cloth represen s three pounds sents four pounds of unwashed wool, as it takes four pounds of such unwashed wool

as the average of that wool sold to European manufacturers at the London auctions of proper and judicious selection in breed-that they still had it in for him by the Report No. 5, Miscellaneous Series, 1893. U. S. Department Agriculture. All the wools and all the woolen goods needed in this country should be here produced, as all would soon be, with full and adequate protection. And wool growers are especially interested in the exclusion of some form of

foreign cotton. Shepperson's Cotton Facts says: "Rough Peruvian cotton has a strong, rough, wooly, crinkly staple about one and three-eights to one and one-balt inches long. It is of the tree variety. It is called "vegesemblance is so close and its characteristics so strikingly similar to wool that it could be readily sold as wool to a dealer. When table wool," and when carded its rereadily sold as wool to a dealer. When woven into goods along with wool, the cotton fibers cannot be determined with any cer-tainty, except by using chemical tests. This cotton is sold exclusively to manufacturers of woolen goods, for the purpose of mixing with wool. It is all used by manufacturers of woolen goods, underwear, and hosiery, who doubtless put it where it will do the

nost or least good, depending upon whether the matter is viewed from the manufacturers' or wearers' standpoint.
"The crop of rough Pernvian cotton varies from 15,000 bales to 50,000 bales, and the greater part of it goes to Great Britain. It is put in bales of about 180 pounds. The importation into the United States for the calendar years Jan. 1 to Dec 14 bales; 1886, 843 bales; 1887, 2.473 bales; 1888, 4.279 bales; 1889, 7.650 bales; 1890, 9.500 bales; 1891, 12,500 bales, estimated. If the framers of our last tar ff had known of the peculiar quality of this cotton, it would doubtless have been subjected to a growers of the United States I invite the co-operation of cotton planters and wool growers in demanding protection

so ample as to protect. II. Our true policy is to devote a part of our lands now yielding under present conditions over-production of cotton, wheat, corn, oats, some other farm products, to skeep hus bandry. As to over-production, see Monthly Report Statistician, Department Agriculture, May. 1889. p. 150; Report Secretary Agriculture 1891, p. 288-301.

In my letter to the Charleston News and "The magnificent States of the South are even now more deeply interested in diversifying their agricultural and other industries than are the other States of the Union. They have an immense area of pasturage unoccupied and waste which can be converted into a source of vast wealth. Ber-

muda grass in the South is equal to if not better than blue grass in the North. Johnson grass in the South is more productive for hay the South sheep require at most only two months Winter feeding, in the North five. And it has been demonstrated, theoretically and practically, that sheep husbandry, under proper conditions, can be made profitable in the so-called Southern States. In a report to Congress from the Department of Agri-

to Congress from the Department of Agriculture in 1878 it is said:

"The 16 States lying between Delaware and Mi-souri, and between the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico, had a population in 1870 of 13,877,615, and two-thirds of all engaged in occupations * * * were in some rural vocation. Nearly half this acreage, amounting to more than 200,000,000 merce and navigation in all their lawful acres, is in wild pasturage of more or less enterprises, to fester our fisheries as nurse-

of the herbage is unntilized to-day. Sheep do well in these regions, which comprise all the climates and soils of the temperate zone. ' Tue same conditions in a large measure

emain, but with a capacity for sheep hubar dry increased by the clearing of lands "Unless the States of the South utilize

portion of their lands with sheep, immense areas must be for a long period unused.

The vast prairies and plains of Texas, of the Territories, and some of the Western States turnish grass on which mutton sheep can be grazed for a time, but they do not The time is not far distant when these plane and urarries, with their cheap pasturage, will supply the older States with cheap mutton sneep, as they now do cattle, to be grazed on their tamer pastures and lattened on their grains and other food, thus blending the interests of different portions of the country and yielding profit to both. There is no conflict, but mutual harmony and concurrence of interest, between all portions of the country. Enough has been said to hat we have all the laude to produce all the sheep we need. We have the people ready for the work. With all our industries, there are too many witting hands that are unemployed. If they can find a market which will pay a reasonable price for all the wool we need, they stand ready to produce it. On this that able journal of Nov. 19, 1891. aid:

"Notwithstanding their great advantages for sheep hu-bandry, however, the 10 South ern States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Lousdana, Mosissippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia together have only 3 337,092 sheep, white Onio alone has 4,061,897, and the group of States to which it belongs has bout 20,000 000. It is evident, therefore hat the farmers of the South are neglecing their apparauncties in this industry to their own great loss, and we commend them to Mr. Lawrence's statements on the subject as well worthy of their most careful con-

s:deration. A considerable portion of the Southern States is supplied with beef from Chicago And pork and bacon are too largely consu to secure the full measure of health. Every cotion planter, every colored tenant, it with only 25 acres, should have some sheep, enough to furnish a needed supply of that most healthful of all meats, mutton. It can be kept longer and better in a warm climate than either fresh beef or pork.

The advantages of sheep husbandry were understood by that eminent citizen of the South, Alexander H. Stephens, at whose instance the late Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, John . Haves prepared an ab e essay, printed as part of United States Senate Executive Document No. 25, third session, 45th Congress, under a resolution of the Senate, in January, 879, and which I commend to the people of

There are now in the United States about 45.000 000 sheep, but something more than 100.000,000 are needed to supply all requisite wool.

An increase of 50,000,000 to our present flocks would, under normal conditions, add \$150,000 000 to their value, and add more than \$70,000,000 annually to the income of farmers by the sale of additional wool besides adding \$40,000,000 or more annually by the sale of mutton sheep. This increase f sheep-would make an increased demand or 12,000,000 acres of additional pature and, and a market for 2.000,000 additional tons of hay, bes des 20,000,000 bushels of corn and 20,000,000 bushels of oats, and by the increased demand would increase the price of all these, and open the way for ncreased croys, especially in our new S ates the States. This is crease would enable the American farmers to utilize in sheep husbandry 9,000,000 of the 39,916,897 acres now annually projucing 100,000,000 bushels of surplus or over-production of what, to be sold at ruinously low prices in foreign markets in competition with the cheap labor of the East Indies Russia and elsewhere: thus depressing the American farm price, as now,

to 50 cents per bushel. With the proper number of sheep, Americau farmers should add to the 76,204 515 acres producing 2 060,154,000 bushels of corn market and fairly remunerative American prices for all farm products, including wool. The proper increase of sheep would enable the Sat ein States to reduce the acreage of cotton, and thus relieve the effects of pres

ent overproduction.
When we import wool and cotton, and woolen and cotton goods, we have the perishable wealth they give, and foreign countries have the imperishable gold we send abroad to pay for them. When we preduce all here, we have the double wealth of both goods and gold. Which system will give us he greatest National and individual wealth? Let corton planters and wool growers unite

exclude all fireign cotton and woolen goods and to manufacture all needed by

our people. I have already stated that the imports cotton manufactures in the fiscal year 1893 were of the custom-house value of \$33,560,-293. In the same year the imports of woolen goods were of the custom-house value of \$38.048,491, or a total, or cotion and woolen ot \$71.608.784. This vast sum should have all gone into the pockets of American cotton planters, wool growers, manufacturers, and

laborers.

The results of protection partially but not entirely adequate for the wool manufacturing industry may be seen by some facts, as follows:
The census of 1890 gives statistics of

wool manufacturing thus -Wages paid to operatives.... \$ 77,581,525 This is 21.8 cents for labor and 51 cents for stock for every dollar's worth of goods. The present duty is not sufficient, or the im-

ports would have been less. See Boston Wool Reporter, April 13, 1893, p. 464. The growth of our woolen industry as own by the cen-us returns is set forth in the following table:

Estab- Capital lishments, Invested. Year. 2,106 \$ 39,566 037 3,456 134,452 087 2,689 159,091,869 2,489 286,494,481 The per capita consumption of wool in

the United States has grown from 4.49 pounds in 1840 to 5.58 in 1850, 6.84 pounds in 1860, 7.93 pounds in 1870, 8.52 pounds in 1880, and 9.07 pounds in 1890. The United States consumes more domestic wool in proportion to imported wool in domestic manufactures than either of the other leading manufacturing countries, as may be seen from the following table, giving the satistics in pounds for the calendar year

See New York Press Pocket Cyclopedia, 1892, page 105; Shepperson's Cotton Facts,

Besides this was the wool in imported woolen goods. The policy of protection, partially, but not fully, adequate as to cotton manufacturing shows equally satisfactory results.

Thomas Jefferson, in his second annual m-ssage to Congress, said:
"To cultivate peace and maintain com-

value for subsistence of farm stock, and much | ries of navigation and for the nurture of an, and to protect the manufactures a to our vircumstances—these are the land-Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia

once wrote to the Philadelphia Press:
"Suppose the cotton crop of any State
should reach 500,000 bales, allowing 500
points to the bale, it would aggregate 250,— 000,000 pounds, which at 10 cents per pound would make its value \$25,000,000. This cotton ma ufactured into thread (which can be done more cheaply in Georgia than in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island), and exported in this shape to the North and to Europe to be put into cloth, would amount in value to \$75,000,000 instead of \$25,000,000, when only the raw material is exported. Our future, therefore, is great and hopeful in prospect if our people are but true to them-s-lves in working out their own high destiny."-Am. Economist, July 21, 1893.

And if the cotton thread be made into cotton cloth to supply all our own wants, and to ship to all parts of the Western Hem-isphere, it we u d build up our cities, give employment to our labor, and add to

One advantage of protection is that by building up manufacturing industries em-ployment is given to a multitude of men, women, boys and girls, many of whom otherwise would be idle. If foreign skilled labor be necessiry it will come here. Its coming may dep quilate cities and villeges in Europe, but it will build up others within our States. IV. It is a part of the general policy of protection to secure, so far as practicable, markets in foreign countries for cotton and wooten goods, the product of our factories.

The tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, expressly authorizes reciprocity treaties looking to this object. And to aid in that purpose its section 25 authorizes foreign wool to be imported, substantially free of duty, to be used in manufacturing goods for export. Thus our manufacturers may secure the privilege of monufacturing South American wool for the South American and other markets.

The policy of protection and rec.procity looks to a consummation which will give us all the advantages of manufacturing cities, with employment for labor and a market for the products of the fie d, the occhard, the garden, the forest, the mines, and will secure the development of all our resources.

The policy of a" tar ff for revenue only looks to the continuance of a system which limits our people chi fly to agriculture, and

eign countries. By reciprocity treaties all the States of the Western Hemisphere, except Canada, can be made our customers for cotton and woolen and other manufactures. This would compet skilled labor to come from the factories of Europe to be utilized here. New Orleans, Charleston, and Bultimore would then each have a million people; the immense waterpower at Columbia and other places in the Southern States, now running to waste, would be utilized, and the busy hum of intustry would gladden places now unutilized

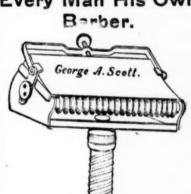
solundes The Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, and other islands similarly situated, should be annexed. Trade should be extended with Liberia and other portions of Africa. Wool and cotton mixed should be manufactured in the United States to supply the people of the warm climates of South America and Atrica. The admixture of wool is necessary for sanitary reasons. In such climates, and in all comates, wool has sanatory qualities

wh co cotton alone has not.

Recir recity should be made to do its perfeet work, and then the United States could mon polize the trade of the Western Hemisphere south of Canada, and much if not most of that of Japan. This would enable our manufacturers to utilize South American wool without interfering with our own wool production. If our wool growers can secure will give them all they need. Here is a basis on which the wool growers and cotton planters can unite in the policy of protection and resiprocity. The Department of Agriculture should enlarge its operations to include in its monthly reports not merely the screage and prospects of crops and statistics of farm animals, but the probable wool and mu ton supply and demand. wool and mu ton supp y and Then conventions of cotton planters and in 1892, and to the 25.581,861 acres producing stars in fixing prices, so that all should not be 1894,000 bushels of oats in the same year, be 1814 as now to a few operators with adothers of wool growers could verse interests.

Note. - For valuable information as to the cotton NOTE.—For valuable information as to the cotton indusiry, see January and February Monthly Report, United States Department of Agriculture, 193, p. 57, as t. Sen Island cotton; Consular Reports, June, 182, p. 340; as to Peruvian cutton, Hoston Wood and Cotton Reporter, Sept. 29, 1892; as to Egyptian cutton, American Economist, as to Egyptian cutton, American Economist,

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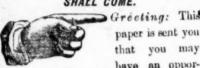
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Worthington's Maga	. 1	00	1	25	
zine	. 2	50	2	0.5	
The National Tribun-	. 1	50	1	90	

SOUTH CAROLINIANS are finding that it pays better to raise fine tobacco than cotton, and the prospects are that tobacco culture will be greatly extended in that State. This is particularly true of the northeastern portion of the State. Last week there were a number of sales in Halifax County, which brought very the prices ranging from 39 to 64 cents a Brockinton, of Kingstree, sold his tobacco at from 311 to 65 cents a pound, with an average of 421, and J. C. Smoak sold his at an average of 56 cents. W. D. Boyd, of Florence County, sold his at from 25 to 40 cents a pound. There is pool, no doubt that as fine tobacco as there is in the world can be produced in South Carolina, and if the people there will generally turn their attention to raising the best qualities, they will help greatly | prices. to reduce our dependence on Cuba and Sumatra for eigar wrappers, etc.

PROTECTION to American farmers is not partisan—it is patriotic.

THE MYSTERY.

Will any politician explain why with over 4,000 articles on the dutiable list wool should have been singled out, before all others, to bear the main brunt of tariff

There is a mystery about this that, ike the peace of God, or the wickedness of Satan, passeth the understanding.

The politicians have said constantly that they wanted to reform the tariff because trusts, rings, monoplies, combines, and grasping capitalists were fattening off the overtaxed people.

We entirely approve of any reform which will do this. Let the politicians pick out these bloodsuckers, and go for them without mercy, and THE AMERI-CAN FARMER will do all it can to help on the work.

But is there any "combine," any trust," any "monoplies," any "grasping capitalists" among sheep raisers? Are there "rings" of wool growers who are orging themselves with ill-gotten gains?

Where is there a flockmaster who is sucking the life blood of the people?" Why is it that tariff reform must begin by attacking the slender profits of the millions of farmers?

Does the possession of a few sheep make a man a sinner above all others in Israel?

There is a perfidy and a wickedness about this attack on the farmers that are simply amazing

The farmers are to be skinned before anybody else is touched; whether anybody else will be plucked is quite uncertain. At this moment it seems more call your neighbor's attention to the than likely that tariff reform will virtually exhaust itself with taking the duties OUR SPECIAL OFFER FOR NO- off wool. The other protected industries will try to throw that tub to the whale.

> They are all well organized, and they know just how to make their influence This is a great chance for felt effectively. Every one of them have out any politician being made to suffer

> > Will the farmers submit to this? We hope they will not.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The wheat market responds but slowly to the conceded fact that the world's crop is at least 128,000,000 bushels short of the great crop of 1891, and probably 75,000,000 bushels short of 1892. The actual shortage is much greater than this, for the world eats more wheat every year, for two reasons: the first being that the wheat-eating countries become more populous every year, and the second that in those countries the consumption per capita increases annually.

The bears have industriously ham mered the price down, though, and made the most of every report that the quantity of grain "out of sight" was greater than officially reported.

In spite of this the price advanced 21 cents last week, and the coming week will undoubtedly see a much stronger advance, and which will be maintained. We feel that we are not over-sanguine in predicting that it will not be long before wheat reaches \$1 in Chicago.

The exports for the past week reached 3,327,525 bushels, against 2,709,700 bushels the previous week, an increase of over 600,000 bushels. This makes 74.-643,149 bushels exported since July 1. against 60,000,000 bushels for the corresponding weeks of last year.

Really, the exports do not concern us materially, as we shall not have much more wheat than we need at home. Their main interest is their effect on the price. This is solely determined by the encouraging prices. E. E. McGill sold price abroad. The small proportion that 950 pounds, which netted him \$308.75. we sell abroad regulates the price of all that is seld to our own people. If our pound, with an average of 324. S. P. crop reaches 450,000,000 bushels, and we ship but 50,000,000 bushels across the seas, our farmers will get for the remaining 400,000,000 bushels just the price per bashel that the 50,000,000 brought, less the cost of transportation to Liver-

> Still, the more that is sold abroad just now, the more active will be the home market and the greater the chances of a regular and well-sustained advance in and persistent action all along the line

> WHY should we buy anything abroad a political question—it is a con m a-wee day to kick a sheep." He seems to have

SHEEP RAISING-PAST AND FUTURE.

Our fathers and grandfathers were successful sheep raisers in their own way, own purposes. The situation is altogether changed—the conditions of agriculture, the wants of the people, the wants of the manufacturer. The commercial relations are not as they were. The farm economies, the transportation the competition of other countries in the AMERICAN FARMER same products are wholly unlike the past. of agriculture, trade, and practice. The relations of mutton to sheep raising are well understood, unquestioned, now, and successful, progressive farmers are shaping their methods accordingly. With these views, there is increased interest in breeds which may best serve the wants of the farmers; there is more interest in intelligent and practical management of flocks suited to the new sheep husbandry that has come to stay. The people have passed the primitive and rude systems that formerly prevailed and were successful, and are looking ahead for that which suits the times and the wants under the new and coming era. There has been a steady turning away from the standards and teachings of former leaders. There is a marked independence, the result of confidence in their own abilities, to work out the new lines on common-sense principles. This growing indifference to the strongholds of former days is sometimes misunderstood. The above conclusions are based on the evidences of purpose among intelligent farmers to remain steadfast to sheep raising, and the lack of adherence to the former teachings and

There are those who fear that the prosperity and permanence of sheep husbandry in this country is over. So it is if the practices of a quarter of a century ago must be followed. The industry is adjusting itself on new lines to the changed conditions, and will be pros-

AN INCREASING DANGER.

Our cotton growers must awaken to the dangers which menace them from the rapid increase in the importations of Egyptian cotton. The English have for 30 years been laboring to develop Egypt as a competitor to our cotton fields, and they have succeeded only too well. Ten years ago Egypt only supplied exteenth of the cotton used by the world, and to-day she supplies over oneeighth. That is, she has doubled her

The worst feature of it is the way her cotton is invading this country. In 1889 there were 7,973,039 pounds of Egyptian cotton, valued at \$1,194,505, imported into the United States. In 1891 these rose to 20,908,817 pounds, valued at \$2,825,004. In 1892 there were 28,663,769 pounds, valued at \$3,217,521, imported, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, there were imported 43,381,952 pounds, valued at \$4,688,-

This means that last year over \$4,600,-000 of American gold went into the pockets of the English managers of the Egyptian cotton fields. We know that precious little of this reached the wretched fellaheen who raised the cotton.

There is only one remedy for this, and that is a protective duty on cotton that will at least save our home markets for our own planters. The South must develop its cotton manufactures, and utilize its enormous water power to spin the cotton it raises. We should ship cotton thread abroad, instead of raw cotton, thus saving every dollar we can for our own people.

THE AMERICAN FARMER stays by the farmers of the United States in their fight against free wool and woolens. The issue is a deadly one and the crisis is close upon us, but the free-trade doctrine is in less favor than it was three months ago. The taste of the medicine is opening the eyes of many people who voted the Democratic ticket last Fall. They wish it was to do over again: the results would be different.

In our last issue the suggestion of petitioning Congress was urged, and again we would say petitions are all that can save the wool industry of the country against a terrible disaster. The time is getting short, and there must be prompt or all is lost.

JOHN RANDOLPH, the old cynic, said that we can raise at home? This is r t that he "would go out of his way any many successors among politicians.

WOOL IN CONGRESS.

Up to the time of going to press we have received 142 answers to our letters under their own conditions, and for their to Senators and Representatives, asking them to define their attitude on the wool duties. As there are 85 Senators (3 vacancies) and 345 Representatives(2 vacancies), or a total 439, this represents about one-third of the entire number. We hope to have answers from nearly facilities, the opening up of new regions, all; to publish in the next issue of THE

Of 85 Senators 21 have answered and require that the sheep industry Of these 16 are unqualified for retenshould be readjusted to these new lines | tion of the present duties on wool, 1 is for their total abolition, 1 declines to answer, and 3 reserve any expression of their views until a bill is presented to the Senate. It may safely be assured that these will support a modification of the wool duties, retaining a protection proportionate to that on other American products.

Of the 121 Representatives 61 favor the retention of the present duties, 37 favor their total abolition, 20 will wait till the bill is before the House, and 3 favor some protection to wool.

HELP US IN THE FIGHT. THE AMERICAN FARMER is engaged in a great fight for farmers' rights, and should have the support of every farmer in the country. It is making this fight on thoroughly non-partisan grounds. It cares for no man's political affiliationsonly whether he is a true friend of the farmer or not. It believes that the test of that friendship is whether he is willing to vote for protection to farm products which are injured by competition with the products of foreign pauper labor. We believe that our own soil should be made to raise every farm product that our people need, and that the money for the same should go into the pockets of our own farmers.

Every farmer should be with us this struggle for his interests. If he believes we are right, let him show it by sending in his own subscription at once, and asking his neighbors to do the same.

AN APPEAL TO COTTON GROWERS.

We give up much of our space in this issue to a most important communication by Hon. Wm. Lawrence, President of the American Wool Growers' Association. It is an appeal to the cotton growers to make common cause with the wool growers for mutual protection. This is a necessity of the near future, if not of the present, and the sooner the cotton growers awake to its necessity the better it will be for them and the whole country. The article should have the most careful perusal and consideration

WHY IS THIS SO ?

The Corn Trade News, of London, England, is the highest authority in the world on the grain trade. It has recently published an exhaustive compilation of all the trustworthy information obtainable as to the wheat supply, and tabulates the results as follows:

	1893.	1893.	1891.
Cropsin	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Europe	167,000,000	171.000,000	158,000,000
The Americas	68,500,000	85,004,000	97,000,000
Asia	48,000,000	35,000,000	44,000,000
Africa	4,500,000	4,809,000	6,000,000
Australasia	5,100,000	4,600,000	4,100.00
Total grs	288,100,000	300,400,000	304,100,000

Here we have a total vield of 16, 000,000 quarters-128,000,000 bushels -less than two years ago, and yet the

price is 16 shillings 3 pence a quarter, or nearly 51 cents a bushel less.

THE progress of agriculture mus constantly bring closer association and more active co-operation among farmers.

Who can give a good reason for this?

High-priced machinery, that can only be used a part of the year, expensive breeding animals, and similar needs will bring farmers into co-operative partnerships. The good work started by the Grange years ago in the way of bringing farmers into closer social and business relations with each other must go on developing indefinitely, and reap richer fruits

IT is hazardous to predict the value of hogs next year, but the chances are that the price of pork will be kept upif not to the mark of the last two years -still to fairly good figures. Europe will be very short of meat next year, on account of having killed off so much breeding stock this season, and this

Ir you believe that farmers have rights which politicians are bound to respect, get up a club for THE AMERICAN

THE AMERICAN FARMER is only 50 cens a year.

IT is simply absurd to talk about free trade giving us enlarged markets abroad. Nobody is going to give us any more for what we produce, or buy any more of us, because we have free trade. Business is not done on a basis of gratitude or friendship. The Englishman who buys a bushel of American wheat does not let the fact of our having free trade or tariff have the slightest effect on him. He simply wants a bushel of good wheat, and he goes into the market to buy it as cheap as he can. If he can buy Russian wheat one-tenth of a penny a bushel cheaper than he can American, Australian, Argentine, or Indian wheat, he buys the Russian wheat, and vice versa. It is childish prattle to assume that he is going to buy more wheat than he wants or needs just because we have favored some countryman of his by letting in the latter's goods free of duty.

IT HAS been believed that the finest grade of cotton spinning could not be done in the South, because the air there lacked the humidity to be found along the New England Coast. But the New Englanders have found out that it is much better to control the atmosphere in their spinning rooms than to rely on natural conditions. They keep up just exactly the temperature and humidity that is desirable in their spinning rooms, so that their work can go on all the time under the proper conditions. This removes the last objection to filling the South with cotton factories which will work up the entire product of the fields, and export it as thread and not as raw

THE repeal of the so-called Sherman Bill is now a certainty, and we can begin to look for the good results which we were promised would follow that step. Whatever we may think of silver in the abstract, there is one thing that cannot be denied, and that is, that all the business men and bankers were much frightened about the continuance of the law, and would not venture upon any enterprises or investments until it was out of the way. Since the bugaboo is substantially out of the way, we trust they will make up for lost time and set business to humming for the remainder of the year.

No BETTER proof of the non-partizanship of the question of protection is needed than the action of the Florida Legislature, which is almost solidly Democratic, and which recently passed by a practically unanimous vote a joint resolution requesting the Senators and the passage of a law imposing a duty of \$3 per 100, or \$2 upon every box, barrel or crate of four cubic feet capacity of pineapples imported. Of course, the importers will fight this bitterly, and we shall hear denunciations of the "poor Crackers" who have the impudence to ask that they may be allowed to make some money, instead of the importers making a great deal.

THE figures seem to demonstrate the effectiveness of the sugar bounty. In 1891-'92 the Treasury paid bounty on 358,000,000 pounds of sugar, and on 429.243,170 pounds last year. This year the Bureau of Internal Revenue figures that a bounty will be claimed for 691,449,000 pounds, which will mean a much bigger crop than was ever raised in the best years before the war. The Louisianians think that if the bounty be allowed to run its stipulated term of 15 years they will raise all the sugar the country needs.

An hour's work canvassing for THE AMERICAN FARMER may bring you a fine gold watch, a jewelled ring, a sewing machine, or a rifle. It will certainly bring you something, for there are no blanks in our scheme. It is the best chance ever offered club raisers. Remember that we give the prizes to the largest clubs raised during the month, no matter what the size may be. It may be that the gold watch will go to the getterup of a club of only 25 or 30 sub-

THE experiment of shipping Florida oranges to London has been very successful. The steamer " Campania " took to England 216 boxes, which went off readily at an average of \$3.43 per box. argues good prices for pork, beef, and The "Germanic" carried 1,000 boxes more, which are now about due in Lon-

> THE corn market continues to show more life than wheat, and the exports so far this year are 19,500,000 bushel. against 9,500,000 bushels for the same period of last year.

THE California grape raisers are making an effort to have Congress put a duty of two and a half cents a pound on all Zante currants imported, as a means of promoting the sale and use of love grade domestic raisins. We hope that this will be done. In 1892 we imported 36,665,728 pounds of Zante currants, valued at \$1,209,095. This would make a pleasant addition to the yearly receipts of the fruit growers of this

An experiment, the results of which will be watched with much interest, is that of shipping hay from Colorado to England, by the way of Galveston. A Denver firm has contracted to ship 5,-000 tons in this way, and thinks that it can lay the hay down in Liverpool for \$12.75 a ton. If so, it has a profit in sight of at least \$40,000.

MICHIGAN wheat made an unexpect. edly good showing this year. The average yield of the southern Counties was 15.36 bushels per acre; of the central, 13.99 bushels, and 10.40 for the northern, making the average for the whole State 15.01 bushels. Oats averaged 26.91 bushels per acre, and corn 48

DR. ERNEST HART, editor of the British Medical Journal, said in a recent address before the New York Health Association that "the cholera is less to be dreaded than any other disease." It is perfectly controllable. It cannot be caught, and can only be eaten or drank.

THE question now before us is whether the farmer has any rights that the politician is bound to respect.

COMPLIMENTS.

I like your paper very much. It is of unsual value to the farmers. I do not know how I should be able to get along without it

-E. F. MILLER, Haydenville, Mass. I firmly believe that farmers would do much better with their farms if they would read some good paper like THE AMERICAN FARMER, which seems to have all the latest experiments of practical benefit to the tillers the soil. Besides, it gives the Washington ews, which, to my mind, should be worth much We want to learn what "those fellows" whom we have sent to Washington are trying to do besides drawing their pay.-J. R. PILKINGTON, West Newbury, Mass.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Secretary Rusk has been quite sick with silious fever for the last 10 or 12 days at his residence in Viroqua, Wis., but at last advice was improving.

L. H. Gilmore, of Darlington, S. C., lost a ery fine barn of tobacco by fire last month. and had no insurance. His loss was evidently the work of an incendiary, as there was no other way to account for the fire. H. H. Goff, of Spencerport, Monroe Co., N

Y., and for many years Secretary of the New York Grange, has been nominated for the State Constitutional Convention, and will undoubtedly run far ahead of his ticket, as he fill get votes from farmers of all parties. Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of

nimal Industry, Department of Agriculture, as returned from a protracted absence at the World's Fair, in company with Secretary orton. These gentlemen were engaged in vestigating the methods of meat inspection and the condition of the slaughter houses on exhibition at the Exposition.

S. H. McGill, Darlington, S. C., suffered the loss of his entire tobacco crop, 13 barns, cured and stored in his large packing house, by fire Oct. 20. His loss is very heavy, as only \$1,500 is the amount of insurance on the tobacco and buildings. Three of the barns were of the finest grade wrappers, and only a fow barns were of interior quality. The fire was clearly the work of an incendiary.

W. H. Daniels, of Forest River, N. D., while in Minneapolis recently, said: "We had a very good wheat crop this Fall, but the price is so low that everybody is hard up. I left Forest River the price was 45 cents a bushel, or less than we once figured it cost t raise it. The quotations have ranged this Fall between 40 and 55 cents. The latter fig ure is the highest. The wheat is the same quality as that which 10 years ago, with higher freight rates, brought \$1.25 The berry this year is flint-like in hardening, lump and of unrivaled color, there having been no rains to mar it, and we cannot under tand why it should be worth so little."

The Liebig medal has been conferred or Prof. E. W. Hilgard, of the Agricultural Department of the California State University, for his pamphlet published last year by the nited States Department of Agriculture, entitled "A Report on the Relation of Soil to The report has been translated into French, German, and Russian, and has been highly praised by foreign authorities. The Liebig medal was founded by Baron Justus von Liebig, and is awarded by a board of curators resident in Munich, of which Dr. on Pettenkofer is President. This make the second important scientific medal of Europe that has been awarded to a Cali fornian this year, the other being the La Cande medal to Prof. Barnard for his discov ery of the fifth satellite of Jupiter.

Notes.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for No ember is full of good things, and as there is great deal of it the good thir Published at 110 Fifth Avenue, New York

We have received the premium list of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina for the 25th annual which will be held in Columbia, S. C., beginning Nov. 6 and ending Nov. 10. an unusual number of premiums prepared for the coming event, which shows up well for the old established society.

Wor hington's Il u trated Magazine for Noember, contains: The Ramona Indian School A Culm Flower: The Lover in Feathers Married by Accident; Genius; "Lias," a Character Sketch; Random Notes on Hawaiian Life; Among the Maple Boughs; Departments, All handsomely Kisses": Departments. illustrated. Published at Hartford, Conn. Price, 25 cents.

We have just received a copy of the greatest ome song ever published in this country, 'Deal Gently With the Erring!' The priviege of publishing in America alone cost \$2,000 It is a song that will reach the heart every Christian in the land. The melody Price, 40 cents. Publisher, F. W. Helmid 265 Sixth Avenue, New York.

concluding number of the 87th volume. It opens with the second instalment of Edwin journey across Persia by caravan, number. Richard Harding Davis writes of London in the Season," and there strong papers on the Indian McAdam, and "Arbitration," Frederick R. Coudert; a description of Aca Louisiana, by Julian Ralph; a discussion The Decadent Movement in L Turkey," by Col. T. A. Dodge, and four sleer stories, including an "imaginary portrait," by Walter Pater, called "Apollo in Picardy."

WHEAT SOWING.

The Best Manner of Preparing the Seed Bed to Hold Moisture.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: The hardiness of Winter wheat is attested by the first that wherever grown it has to endure cold weather and storms, also repeated freezing, during the first few months after it has been sown. If it is lucky enough to pass through these ordeals safely, the plant is sure to strik deeper root and sends out a number of stakes. Each grain sown yields as much as 60 to 100

While we find that the average yield of wheat does not exceed 12 or 13 bushels acre, it may reach some years 15 bushels acre. The time has come when we should study and prepare to make the wheat c cost us as litle as possible. There is no money in wheat at this time, as the prices for the best grades are very low. The e money on his wheat is the man who raises the most on his ground. The crop of 1892 was one of the largest ever known, as it made an average, I believe, of 15 bushels per This was the largest wheat crop ever raised in the United States.

Wheat cannot stay long at the pre-pt prices. The increase in the population and eign demands will be found to raise the price. It is only a question of time ou will see all the productions of the farmer on the upward move, for they are the staple of life and they cannot be kept down very long. But it is economy for the farmer aise the wheat as cheapiy as possible, so as to make the most money out of it. ongress is the one to settle this quest The Congress of the United States by power to control the over productions of the farmers. It can regulate the maney market and come to the relief of the farmer

in that way.

It is not possible often to grow by the acre a crop of wheat under the best circumstance or conditions for a large yield. In some States the snow banks near fences, smothering the wheat out where it lies, and other part of the field is unprotected and is left naked The great wheat lands of our country that uber for their protection are now cleared up, and the winds sweep over them, thus naking the conditions much poorer for early wheat and destroying the part of the condi tions that made it a success.

There are two ways of sowing wheat. One of the best is to make your ground rich. A little fertilizer on your wheat ground pays a big interest on the money and time spent in work on the same. The best plan is to pre-pare the seed bed well, so that most of this fertility of the bed will be near the sur face, thus insuring a spreading habit of the growth of the wheat of both roots and tops. The most important is the growth of the top, as it is said that wheat needs a large top to stand the chilly blasts of the hard Winters. The character of the top is more important than its size. If wheat is sown during the hot weather and springs up without spreading, as it will in the most of cases, it will die out in Winter worse than wheat sown so late as to not make so much top. Some of our worst failures look fine to the eye of the inexperienced the Fall before.

The practical wheat growers of the United ates agree that the land for seeding should be well broken for a seed bed, made moist and mellow with a harr w to fine and pulver ze the soil and follow it with a roller. The armer should, to be a successful wheat grower. follow the harvesting of his grain with his Most of the wheat of this time on stubble land, and we should do all we can to prepare the seed bed. Keep the drag and roller in your field as the stubble is turned under, and each day toward night drag and roll down all that has been plowed. you hold what moisture there is, as generally some moisture is in the newly turned If you wait until you plow all of your field to roll and drag, you will find all of the moisture dried out of the upturned furrow. What is the consequence of this if yourdo not have rain at the proper seeding time to germinate the grain? You do not get a good stand at the proper time, and thus make a failure in

stubble you turn under much filth, such as green weeds and a mixture of weeds and grass that help to enrich your and and to hold the moisture. If soil is compacted at this time it holds the moisture much better, giving out abling the soil to be better compacted than it would otherwise. The compact soil is good for wheat in any climate, as it is important for the best growth. In the South by this method you are enabled to stand the drouth of the Spring if you should have one, or of the Winter and Fall. There is always enough freezing and thawing up North to lighten the soil and cause it to hold more water and to expand, and eventually your soil gets looser. This is why you should compact your soil

In the South you have just enough cold veather and rain to cause the soil to expand and get lighter: you well know that a mucky soil is one of the best for corn, but poor for growing wheat. If you have such land underdrain it and compact it, and you have the best of wheat land. Moisture is important for corn packing soil, as it presses closer together the particles of soil without preventing progress of the roots of the plant through

Care should be taken not to work your land when heavy and wet, as this is sure to make There is not much danger of this in Summer or early Fall plowing. will show in the Fall if worked too wet. What clods turn up then are generally due to the plowing of the land when it was too wet the previous Spring.

Making the surface soil rich is best with mineral manures. The effect is also to harden the soil, as some parts of the mineral soon unite with the sand and thus becomes a sili cate. It is, however, soluble in the carbonic acid gas, which is always present in land where you have recent rains. This is one of the greatest importance in making any kind ed germinate vigorously. The sprout seed furnishes some carbonic acid gas, every farmer knows that successive light mins to water down two or three inches are of the reatest of importance, not only to newly sown theat, but to newly planted grain of kind.-W. L. MOORE, Texas.

Farmers should not be discouraged from planting the ailantus tree, by its disagreeable odor, which is nowise harmful. It has many valuable qualities. It thrives remarkably well on the poorest and driest soils; it is of very rapid growth and is not subject to any disease or insect attack, so far as is known. Only the male trees have the odor. The females are free from it, and these should be selected for planting near the house.

Get up of Club for THE AMERICAN

THE WOOL TARIFF.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO WITH IT?

A Canvass of the Senators and Representatives on the Subject.

Wisconsin—
John W. Babcock...... Yes No No No No Niles P. Haugen...... Yes No No No

THEIR OPINIONS.

SENATORS.

Henry A. Coffeen Non-committal.

pressions of their views. Thus:

may be free from such embarrassments.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, Maine: It is possible that coarse, carpet wools might be admitted at lower rates or placed on the free list.

Hon. John Martin, Kansas: I am not prepared at this ties.

pared at this time to answer your question

but before acting on the matter will give it a

fair investigation, and then vote according to what I shall understand to be for the best

interests of all the people, and as a matter of course, this includes the wool growers as well as all others.

Hon. Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming: In ref-

Hon. Jas. McMillan, Michigan: I am in

Hon. Z. B. Vance, North Carolina: Want

and favor the latter if consistent with the

ARKANSAS.

Hon. T. C. McRae: I am in favor of passing

Hon, C. R. Breckinridge: I am not in favor

Hon Anthony Caminetti: I am in favor of

lecreasing the present duty on wool, but the

present business depression makes it difficult

o draw the line at this time.

Hon. Eugene F. Loud: When I vote to re-

removing the duty from wool as it now

COLORADO.

without injury to the public revenue. But I

am not in favor of picking out wool, iron ore,

ead, or any other raw material for the free list,

and allowing the manufacturer to retain his tariff. I want all to have their full share.

CONNECTICUT.
Hon Charles A. Russel: I am in favor of

the present McKinley Tariff Law, including

existing rates in wools and woolens, es-

pecially as the practical workings of the law

were proving beneficial up to the time its de-struction was threatened by Democratic ascend-

ancy. I am decidedly opposed to free wools, which means the destruction of a valuable

American industry, the eventual destruction

lessened cost of the raw material to the manu-

facturer when the foreign grower possesses,

without material competition, the American

GEORGIA.

IDAHO.

of the present duty and favor its removal.

CALIFORNIA.

a tariff bill that has for its object the raising of revenue in accordance with the Democratic

dustries.

general good.

Last week THE AMERICAN FARMER addressed a letter to every Senator and Representative, setting forth that it had a very large circulation among the farmers of the country, with over half a million readers of every issue. All these are deeply concerned about the action which Congress may and will take on the wool tariff, and are anxious to know just what they may expect in the way of a reduction of duties. The letter inclosed the following list of questions, to

which an answer was desired: 1. Are you in favor of retaining the present duty on wool?

2. Are you in favor of removing the duty from wool?

3. Are you in favor of increasing the present duty on wool?

erence to increasing the duty on wool, will say that it all depends upon the circumstances, when the matter comes before Con-4. Are you in favor of decreasing the gress, present duty on wool, but leaving some tariff upon it? If so, how much? favor of a tariff on wool and on woolen goods, as well as the protection of all American in-

Up to the hour of going to press answers had been received as follows:

eners had been receiv	eu as 10.	nows:	Hon. Z. B. Vance, North Carolina: Want
Seq. loss.	In Favor of Retain- ing Present Duty. In Favor of Re- moving Duty.	in Favor of In- creasing Duty. In Favor of De- creasing Duty.	free wool. Hon. Geo. L. Shoup, Idaho: I am opposed to any change at present in existing law. Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois: The wool schedule in the tariff bill of 1890 was prepared after hearing from farmers and after due consideration, and I think it fairly satisfactory to the wool growers and to the agricultural 100 le generally.
California— George C. Ferkins Delaware—	Yes		Hon. F. T. Dubois, Idaho: Would prefer to increase the duty on wool, but that is im-
Anthony H ggins	Yes No	**** ****	practicable. Hon. Geo. C. Perkins, California: I am in
George L. Shoup Fred T. Dubois			
Shelby M. Cullum	Yes No	No No	give entegorical answers to the interrogations you submit. When the bill reforming the
Willi m A l'effer John Martin Kentucky-			tariff shall reach the Senate, I propose to act
William Linusay	Non-con	mittal.	wool, like all other American products, shall
William P. Frye	Yes No	No	But I do not propose in advance to commit
James McMillan Francis B. stockbridge			myself to any aparticular rate of duty or any duty at all.
Thomas C Power	Yes No	No No	REPRESENTATIVES.
Jacob H. Gallinger North Carolina	Yes No	No No	Hon. Wm. C. Oates: I am not in favor of
Zebulon B Vance	No Yes	No	the present duty on wool, and am in favor of
Calv.n S. Brice John Sherman			its removal or of greatly reducing it instead of increasing. I am unable to say how much the present duty should be decreased. It may
Joseph Dolph South Dako's-	Yes No	Yes No	be necessary to retain a duty on some grades
Richard F. Pettigrew	Yes No	Yes No	and make others free. I am in favor of greatly reducing duties or making wool free,
William R Buto	Declines	toanswor	and favor the latter if consistent with the

William B. Bate..... Declines to answer. Vermont-Justin S Morrill...... Yes No No No Wyoming—
Joseph M. Carey Yes No No
REPRESENTATIVES, Alabama— William C. Oates...... Yes

T. C. McRee. Non-committel.

California—
Anthony C. minetth. Non-commit al.
S. G. Hilborn. Yes No No
Eugene F. Lord. Yes ...
Marion Carnon. No
Colorado—
John C. Bell. Non-committal.
Georgia— L. F. Livingston...... Yes No John W. Maddox...... Non-committal.

Minnesota—
H. Badwin
NO Yos NO NO Oren Fletcher
Yes NO

A. McKeighen Yes No No No A. McKeighen No Yes No

essee-- Yes No Yes No

Taylor..... Yes No Yes No Yes No

Hon. L. F. Livingston: I am for free wool. Hon, Willis Sweet: I do not favor the renoving of the duty from wool. les S Hartman..... Yes No

market.

ILLINOIS. Hon, W. M. Springer: My position on this bject is fully set forth in the report of the Ways and Means Committee, viz., H. R. Report, No. 501, first session, 52d Congress, on the bill H. R. 6,007. (This means that Mr.

Springer is in favor of free wool.)

Hon J. F. Aldrich: I believe in maintaining the present duty on wool, and am opposed to its removal. Hon. J. J. McDonnald: I am in favor of free

raw material, which includes wool. Hon. A. J. Hunter: I am for a revenu

tariff only.

Hon. P. S. Post: I think the present duty on wool should remain. I am not in favor of increasing it, and think it should be left as it

INDIANA. Hon. A. H. Taylor: I am a Democrat, and shall vote in accordance with the promises of the platform on which I was elected. Hon. George W. Cooper: No, sir; I am not in favor of the present duty, but am in favor of its removal.

Hon. Dan Waugh: I am in favor of the present duty and against its removal. I would favor an increase rather than a de-

Hon. D. B. Henderson: I have made it a rule not to express myself in advance on matters of legislation coming before Congress, but I think my record on the tariff will indi cate all that you wish to know. Hon. J. A. T. Hull: Yes, I am in favor of

the present duty.

Hon. George D. Perkins: I am in favor of the present duty, but opposed to a reduction, an increase, or the total removal. Hon. Walter I. Hayes: I am in favor of a

tariff for revenue only, a reduction all along the line, and wool in proportion to other things, but cannot say exactly how much without a survey of the whole field and a proper adjustment.

KANSAS. Hon. Wm. Baker: My vote will be regulated entirely by the tariff schedule on imported goods. My sympathies are wholly with the farmers, and my vote will always be given to benefit them when possible.

Hon. Charles Curtis: I am in favor of the

American farmer and wool grower, an increase. I am not in favor of decreasing the present duty; if anything, it should be increased.

KENTUCKY. Hon. A. G. Caruth: I am in favor of free wool and no reduction in the present tariff.

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge: I am in favor
of removing all duties on wool and admitting

vools free. In addition to answering the quesupon wool, but do not care to answer categorically the questions. Numerous changes that may occur between now and the time tions, the following gentlemen made exwhen I may be called upon to legislate upon the matter might cause me to change my mind, though, as I have stated before, I am in favor of a tariff upon wool. Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio: As I am in Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of Onio: As I am in consultation with some of my colleagues in the Senate, and some of the members of our party in the House, on that and kindred subjects, it would not be proper for me to take up the matter at this time. At a later date I was the first form such embarrassments.

LOUISIANA. Hon. C. J. Boatner: I am not in favor of the present duty and not altogether in favor of removing it. In the general revision of the tariff proposed, wool should bear its just re-

MAINE

Hon. Seth L. Milliken: I am in favor of the present duty, but have not considered the subject in regard to an increase. I am not at The revenue cannot be reduced without the all in favor of decreasing the present duty on wool, neither its total removal

Hon. Nelson Dingley, jr. : I am in favor of the present duty and no increase. I am not in favor of any reduction or the removal of the duty.

MARYLAND.

Hon. H. W. Rusk: I am not in favor of the duty, and as at present advised I am in favor of removing the duty from wool. Hon. Barnes Compton: I am in favor of removing the present duty, but I would not object to retaining the tariff on various manufactures of wool.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. Wm. Cogswell: I am substantially in favor of the present duty on wool, with no increase. I may approve of a reduction in some grades, but generally speaking I do not favor

Hon. J. H. Walker: I favor the present duty on wool and think it should remain at such. I favor neither increase, nor decrease,

Hon. E. A. Morse: Yes, I am in favor the present duty, but favor neither an increase nor a decrease or a total removal. Hon. Wm. F. Draper: I am in favor of the retention of the present duty on wool, and not for its removal. I do not think it should

e increased nor decreased. Hon. L. D. Apsley: I am in favor of the present duty and against removing it.

Hon. J. H. O'Neil: I favor the removing of duty on wool.

MICHIGAN. Hon. D. D. Aitkin: I am in favor of the resent duty on wool, neither increasing nor

lecreasing it. Hon. J. S. Gorman: I am in favor of renoving the duty on wool so that the tariff will be for revenue only.

Hon. John Avery: Most decidedly yes.

am in favor of the present duty, and I think that it affords protection and revenue, and is about right. I do not favor the removal.

Hon. W. S. Linton: I am in favor of the present duty. I believe the rate as fixed in the present tariff law to be about right, MINNESOTA.

Hon. M. R. Baldwin: Lam in favor of renoving the present duty.

Hon. O. M. Hall: I am in favor of removing the present duty, instead of increasing or letting it remain. Neither am I in favor of a

Hon. Loren Fletcher: I am in favor of protection to our wool industries. Possibly some changes in the present tariff on wool may be

Hon. T. C. Catchings: I am in favor of re-

noving the duty.

Hon. H. D. Money: I am not in favor the present duty; would not be willing to increase and am not in favor of removing it. I am in favor of decreasing the duty, but how much depends a good deal on other features of the tail her. vise the tariff the friends of protection will formulate the measure, and not before. I am Hon. Marion Cannon: I am not in favor of of the tariff bill.

MISSOURI. Hon. Seth W. Cobb: I am opposed to a tion, S. G. Hilborn: I am in favor of the protective tariff as represented in the McKinley Bill. I am not a free trader, and would not certain about increasing it and against its oppose legislation that would destroy or criously cripple any industry, without giving them time to adopt their business to a new Hon, John C. Bell: I am in favor of resystem. I think the Committee on Ways and Means will bring in a bill just to all. Until I see it I prefer to withhold my opinion on

any particular article to be considered in a general bill. Hon: Champ Clark: I am a free trader. Knowing that this is unattainable at present, in favor of a revenue tariff strictly. Wool forms no exception to my theory or practice, and I am in favor of taking the tariff bulk of the people must have. The clothes which I now have on cost me \$35. If the Government had not thought it necessary that I should make a free gift of \$15 to some manufacturer, the clothes would have cost me only

\$20. I am opposed to being "gouged" in that way under the favor of the law. of sheep raising in this country, and finally no Hon. John T. Heard: I am in favor of removing the duty from wool and at the same time taking off the protective duties on its manufactured forms. I would not make the raw material free and leave manufacturers of Hon. John W. Maddox: I do not like to ommit myself until I hear the discussion on

it protected beyond the rate necessary and oper to raise revenue. Hon. Charles H. Morgan: I am in favor of a tariff for revenue only, to apply to wool as

well as all other articles.

Hon. Uriel S. Hall: I am not in favor of e present duty and am in favor of its re-oval. I do not favor an increase, but do favor the leaving of no tariff whatever on wool, but putting it wholly on the free

Hon. A. M. Dockery: I am in favor of removing the duty and having free wool. I am not in favor of decreasing it. Hon, Marshall Arnold: I am in favor of removing the duty from wool.

MONTANA. Hon. Charles S. Hartman: I favor the present duty and am against its removal. NEBRASKA.

Hon, E. J. Hainer: By all means I am in favor of the present tariff and do not think it should be removed. I do not think the present duty should be increased, because with the Democats in power it is impracti-

cable, and am not in favor of any reduction. Hon. W. A. McKeighan: I am opposed to any protective tariff on any thing, and will not only vote for free wool, but would vote for or for direct taxation rather than submit to live in a Government where the power of taxation is invoked for the purpose of taking money out of one man's pocket and putting it into that of another.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Hon. H. M. Baker: I am in favor of retaining the present duty. It seems to me that the existing rates ought to afford sufficient

To the Right Spot



Every dose seemed to go, when I began to take Hood's Sarsuparilla. I had a bad cough for nearly two years. coming on after the grip. I tried physicians, went twice to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, but all did no

Dexter Curtis. Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me relief at once. I took six bottles and know I am much better every way." DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis. Get Hood's, because

present duty or of increasing it. I am in favor of giving every great American industry all the protection need sarry to secure the her market to those engaged in it.

NEW JERSEY. Hon. Thomas PunniEnglish: In the interest f the wool grower, I am in favor of abolishing all taxation whatever upon foreign wool. Experience shows, the higher the duty the lower the price of American wool, and rice versa, and for very evident reasons that are not far to seek.

Hon. John J. Gardner: I am in favor of the present duty on wool and also of increasing

NEW YORK. Hon, Francis Marvin: I am in favor of re taining the present duty on wool; at least until the changed conditions of business seem to require an adjustment, which happen every few years. I am not in favor of re moving the duty from wool, and I am not in favor of increasing the present duty under the same provision of my first sentence. I am not in favor of decreasing the present result of a large deficit, a policy to be espeially avoided at this time, and when changed to be done according to what I have said at

the beginning.
Hon. J. M. Wadsworth: I am in favor of having the duty on wool practically as it is now under the McKinley Bill. Hon. J. C. Hendrix: I beg to be excused

from answering your questions.

Hon. Wm. J. Coombs: I voted in the 52d Congress to remove the duty.

Hon. John Van Voorh:s: I am in favor of

taining the present duty on wool, and not in favor of removing it. Hon. George W. Ray: I am in favor of the present duty, and also of increasing it. I am not in favor of a reduction, but otherwise. Hon, S. E. Payne: I favor the retaining of

the present duty.

Hon. Jacob LeFever: I am in favor of retaining the present duty on wool, and not for its removal.

Hon. John M. Wever: Briefly my views are as follows: I believe in a wool schedule which will afford ample protection to the wool industry in this country. If the present duty is not sufficient to accomplish this end I would increase it. On the question of sufficiency of duty for protection purposes, I would accept the judgment of those whose money is invested in the industry.

Hon. Charles D. Haines: Those measure that in my judgment are for the best interests of the farmer I will favor.

Hon. Charles W. Gillett; I am in favor of

retaining the present duty, with no reduction or increase. Hon. Charles Tracey: I favor free wool. Hon. Amos J. Cummings: In accordance

with the terms of the National Democratic platform I am in favor of decreasing the pres ent duty on wool, but not in favor of its total removal

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon, W. T. Crawford: I don't care to anticipate the work of the Committee, but think the duty should be removed. ондо.

Hon, M. D. Harter: I believe free wool means better prices for American grower. Hon. H. C. Van Voorhis: I favor the present duty, and if there is to be any change I am in favor of an increase. I am not in favor of the re-

Hon. F. C. Layton: I am in favor of removing the present duty on wool and not in-creasing it. I am not in favor of decreasing the tariff, and think that it should be removed

entirely. Hon. J. H. Outhwaite: I favor the removal of the present duty.

Hon. D. D. Donovan: I am not in favor of

Hon. D. D. Donovan: I am not in ravor of the present duty or the increasing of it. I do not think the present duty should be reduced, but removed entirely. I Hon. L. M. Strong; I am in favor of the present duty and would be quite willing to increase it. I am not in favor of removing it,

nor would I be willing to decrease it. Hon. Bellamy Storer: I am in favor of the present duty on wool.

Hon, Binger Hermann: I am in favor of retaining the present duty and against its re-moval. On the contrary, I think the tariff should be increased and not otherwise. Hon. W. R. Ellis: I am in favor of the pres ent duty and am opposed to any decrease. do not think the duty should be removed and

am in favor of an increase on some grades. PENNSYLVANIA. Hon, Alexander McDowell: I am in favor

of the present duty.

Hon. Thad, M. Mahon: I am in favor of the resent duty, and if necessary to foster the industry, an increase.

A. C. Harmer: I am in favor of the present McKinley Tariff Law, and am opposed o tinkering with it, or in any way reducing the present customs duty on anything. The threatened change in the pre-ent law is the cause, in my opinion, of the present paralysis of the industries and the business interests of the country.

Hon, Wm. A. Stone: I am in favor of retaining the present duty on wool and against on Public Land. removing it. If anything, I am in favor of an increased duty and against any reduction. Hon. Marriott Brosius: I am in favor of the

present duty on wool.

Hon. J. E. Reyburn: I favor the present duty and anything that will encourage to the fullest the sheep industry. I am opposed to

Hon. John B. Robinson: Yes, 10,000 times yes, I am in favor of the present duty; no, 1,000,000 times no, am I against its removal. If necessary to protect our flockmasters, I am

in favor of an increase of duty. Hon. Wm. Lilly: I am in favor of retaining the present duty, and I am also in favor of keeping up the duty for the benefit of the wool grower. I am not in favor of crippling the wool industry of the United States in any way, and for that reason am opposed to any reduction or the entire removal of the present

duty. Hon, G. F. Kribbs: I am in favor of the removal of the present duty from wool. Hon. Wm. McAleer: I make it a rule not

to give an opinion until a bill is Hon. E. M. Woomer: I am in favor of r

taining the present duty on wool and no in-crease or reduction.

Hon, J. D. Hicks: I am in favor of the present tariff and I am for protection to the American wool grower, but think the present duty is sufficient. I am in favor of no reduc-

tion of the duty on wool. I am interested in sheep farming to a limited extent, and find it is the best paying part of my farm invest-Hon, H. H. Bingham: I am in favor of the present duty, and the debate on the bill when presented will govern me as to increasing it. am not in favor of a decrease nor the re-

Hon. Charles O'Neil: I will vote with my party for protection.

Hon. D. B. Heiner: I am in favor of the present duty.

EHODE ISLAND.

Hon. Oscar Lapham: I am in favor of removing the duty on wool and believe it beneficial to the wool grower as well as to the con-sumer of woolen goods. I am not in favor of

the present duty or of an increase. SOUTH CAROLINA. Hon. G. W. Murray: While I have not examined the tariff schedule specifically, being a new member, I am fully in accord with the principle of protection, and believe in giving

dequate protection to all American dustries. Hon. G. W. Shell: I am in favor of adjusting the tariff on wool and everything else in strict conformity to the National Democratic platform.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Hon. W. V. Lucas: I am in favor of re-

Hon. H. W. 19ath I am in favor of the | taining the present duty and of increasing it I am against its repeal or any reductions. TENNESSEE, .

Hon. J. C. Houk: I favor the present duty. and if necessary to keep out foreign compe-tition, an increase. I do not favor any reluction or the removal of the duty

Hon. A. A. Taylor: I am in favor of the present duty and against its removal. I am in favor of protecting all American industries to whatever point is necessary to make them

Hon. C. B. Kilgore: I am not in favor of retaining the present duty on wool: that is, I would favor putting wool on the free list if this legislation was accompanied by a propo-sition to make large reductions on the finished product of wool. It would be very unjust to the wool people, and the people at large, to simply put naw material on the free list, and leave a very burdensome tariff on the finished product. While the putting of raw material on the free list would reduce the price of the product to the consumer, at the same time it would be unfair to simply give the manumake no reduction upon the products which are made from the raw material. As a single and paked proposition standing alone, I would hardly be willing to favor putting wool on the free list, and would not favor it unless it was coupled with the other proposition.

Hon. W. H. Crain: I am in favor of re moving the duty, providing always that there be a corresponding reduction on woolen goods the affurement of the farmer for his best interests are very catching. There is nothing so that the consumer may be benefited. I favor free raw wool, subject to the aboveso attractive to humanity in this world as the

named conditions.

Hou. T. M. Paschal: Your questions as to my position on the tariff on wool cannot be answered as put categorically. I prefer to wait the recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee before announcing what course I will pursue, as I am in accord with the Democratic party, and expect to vote in line with its platform and authoritive utterances. My action will be determined by principle, and not by the selfish demands of any private interest, and following such a course it will be my especial care that the interests of none are unjustly dealt with or that no favors are shown above another. When you are also in line with the doctrines of the Democratic party you will be able to

determine my position in general. Hon. D. B. Culberson: I am in favor of removing the duty from wool, providing there is a full compensatory reduction of duty on woolen products. I am in favor of free wool

under this condition. Hon. J. V. Cockrell: I have been in the sheep business, but I am in favor of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. I expect to pursue the course that I shall believe just to all.

VERMONT. Hon. H. Henry Powers: I am in favor of

the present duty.

Hon. W. W. Gront: I am in favor of the present duty and also an increase. Wool was most the only article that was not sufficiently protected by the McKinley Bill. I am not in favor of its removal, and not at all of any

VIRGINIA.

Hon, James F. Epes: I desire to see the eport of the Committee on Ways and Means ore committing myself in answering the questions. The question of adjustment is a nice and difficult one, but I expect the Comnittee will meet it fairly and wisely, and I shall be much influenced by their recommen-

WASHINGTON.

Hon. W. H. Doolittle: I favor the present duty and also an increase, but am opposed to its removal.

Hon. J. M. Babcock: I favor the retention of the present duty and do not favor increasing it. I am against the removal or any reit. I am against the removal or any reduction of the duty.

Hon. Nils P. Haugen: I am in favor of re-

taining the present duty on wool. WYOMING. Hon. H. A. Coffeen: I am in favor of the general policy of the Democratic party on the tariff, but shall not at present commit myself

either for or against any special interest. PETITIONS AND BILLS.

Introduced in Both Houses of Congress for the Interest of Agriculture.

Oct. 15. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Stallings, of Alabama, introduced a bill to place

bagging or other material suitable for baling cotton on the free list. the Committee on Ways and Means. ties or iron ties used in baling cotton on the

free list. Referred to the Committee on

In the House, Mr. Fyan, of Missouri, introduced a bill to return money to settlers on Government land. Referred to the Committee

OCT. 22.

Ways and Means.

In the House, Mr. Caminetti, of California, introduced a bill making conditional grants of lands and lakes to the State of California and Counties and irrigation districts therein. for storage reservoirs for irrigating, mining, manufacturing, or any industrial or other use Referred to the Committee or ful purpose. Referred to Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Mr. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, introduced n the House, a bill providing for the extermination of the Ocneria disper, or more comnonly known as the gypsy moth, from the United States. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. In connection with this he also introduced a resolution of the Legislature

of Massachusetts in relation to the moth. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, introduced esolution of the Tobacco Board of Trade of ittsburg, Pa., against repeal or modification of duty of tobacco and against increase of internal revenue tax. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat eating is a foreign innovation, confined to the rich, or rather to those rich people who prefer it to the national diet.

Mothers,

when nursing bables, need a nourishment that will give them strength and make their milk rich.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, nourishes mothers and makes babies fat and healthy. Gives strength to growing children. Physicians, the world over, en-

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AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

A Large Gathering of Representative Farmers of the

Country at Chicago.

THE Agricultural Congress which was held at Chicago was aus-piciously opened on piciously opened on the 18th of the present month. The princi-pal address on the first day was delivered by the Secretary of Agri-culture, Sterling Mor-ton, Speaking of the

ton. Speaking of the farmers he said: "They have been 'worked," to use the parlance of the day, by journey-men farmers, who have for political purposes farmed the farmer. These organizations, as a rule, have attended to every other thing except agriculture. They have instructed the public how banks ought to be organized and how railreads ought to be managed. They have even gone so far as to prescribe methods of coinage for the General Government. The nany facilities which have been involved for

possibility of making something out of nothing. The teachings of many of the journeymen farmers who have organized societies throughout the country are simply a legal fiction. GRAND MASTER BRIGHAM'S REPLY. Grand Master Brigham, of Delta, O., on the second day vigorously replied to the speech of the Secretary of Agriculture. He stated that no other organization had done more to benefit the farmer than the Grange, and that there

was no other organization in existence calculated to do him more good. In a future issue we will publish the Grand Master's reply in THE AGRICULTURE OF MAINE.

On the second day the first address was made by B. Walker McKean, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Maine. He said that Maine, though it does not now produce all the farm products consumed by its people, can be easily made to do so. Corn can be raised with profit. The climate is favorable for agriculture. The northern part of Maine is in the same latitude as Paris, and the soil for the most part is rich and prolific. He said that during the last 10 years all crops had greatly increased save wheat, and the average per acre is steadily increasing. In his State there are 65,000 farms, worth \$102, 000,000, from which the product in 1890 ag-

gregated in value \$22,000,000.

THE ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION OF SUGAR. Miss Katharine L. Minor, of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, pre-sented a paper on the "Economical Produc tion of Sugar in Louisiana." She described the process of raising and caring for sugar cane, and concluded: "The crop is harvested by the help of men from the harvest fields of the West and Italians, who find it profitable to come from Italy and return for four months work on the sugar plantations. If the land in Louisiana capable of producing sugar were utilized it would produce all the sugar necessary for the whole United States. Many plantations make their own lumber and packages and employ many men in blacksmith and re-

pair shops. "The drainage of our land has been made a study, and there has arisen a great demand for improved farm implements. The subject of fertilization has also been closely investigated. The sugar house has been considered and new machinery is giving place to the old. In the development of all these industries prices of articles are growing cheaper. One man can produce with improved farm implements 10 per cent. more cane in 1892 than he did 1860. In no part of the United States is cultivation more absolutely perfect than on sugar plantation."

EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL FEATURES. Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, the National Lecturer of the Grange, spoke on the "Educational and social features of a farm organi-". He said in part: "We have our common schools and our cofleges, and we take pride in them. We must have individual education and class education in our special interests. In later years farmers have banded themselves for a more extended education in their special interests, and they have used organization because they have found that only by organization can they attain their objects. Some of us represent the oldest farmers' organization, the Grange, or the Patrons of Husbandry. For more than 27 will be glad to see you. Reasonable railroad years that organization has united the farmers together, until to-day there is not a State in the Union where farmers are not meeting to-

gether for the great central idea of edu-"The farmer has learned that brains will always rule muscle, and it is only by education that the farmer can hope to ma his proper place. The farmer must learn how to maintain the fertility of his soil, how to produce the best crop with the least expense and how to sell in the best markets. He must also learn how to spend his money to the best advantage. To this end the Grange insists that practical agriculture should be taught. In many States the Grange has insisted that agricultural text books be used in

the common schools.

"The farmer needs education, too, in the duties of citizenship, and that is one of the teachings of the Grange. Politics and religion come in for consideration. The good in both these things is taught without reference to a particular party or church or creed. The Grange was largely instrumental in establishing the Department of Agriculture It procured the passage of laws against nterfeit butter, and has worked for law against adulterated drugs and provisions, and les tir a law against dealing in futures so as to gamble with the products of the farm. The farmers will be the ones to save the country in the future from those evils of

of the large cities.
"In the name of more than a million farmers and their wives and boys and girls, I wish to resent the remarks of the Com aissioner of Agriculture last night, as published in the papers, that the Grange was organized to further the ambitions of par-ticular men politically."

WHAT CONNECTICUT HAS DONE. Some Things Connecticut Has Done for

was the subject upon which Mr. Abram Hyde spoke. He said Connecticut had played a leading paft in the agricultural progress of the country. It had the second oldest university in the country, and many in-ventions and discoveries had been the result of the intellectual training and culture obtained here. In 1802 Col. Humphrey, of Connecticut, imported the first flock of Merino sheep from Spain to this country. Eli Whit-ney graduated from Yale College in 1792, went South, and before the end of the next year had invented the cotton gin. Connecticut was the pioneer in the establishment of State Agricultural Experiment Stations. It was also the pioneer in the establishing of a State agricultural school of lower grade than the college. Connecticut early turned her attention to the importation and breeding of ot dead in Connecticut. The farmers are fully awake to the needs of the times. They realize that to be a successful farmer a man must know something more than when it is time to sow and when it is time to reap.

Read our great watch offer on another page and get up a club of six.

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TRADE MARK. A GENU:NE CURRENT OF ELECTRICITY s generated in a battery on the Belt, and can be pplied to any part of the body. The current can se made mild or strong as the case may require, and is absolutely under control of the wearer so

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When writing mention this paper.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Annual Meeting to be Held in Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 15.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.
DELTA, O., Oct. 12, 1893. To the Members of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, Greeting:

The National Grange will assemble in annual session, at the city of Syracuse, N. Y., on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in November, being the 15th day of The indications point to one of the most important and interesting meetings ever held by that body. It is the privilege of every

the Order" to the attention of the highest legislative body of the Order. Such subjects should be reduced to writing and submitted through the State Master. A nopertunity, free to avail themselves of this opportunity. through the State Master. I hope all will feel The Sixth and Seventh Degrees of Order will be conferred in full form at this

The Seventh will be conferred on the after noon and evening of Friday, the 17. All members in good standing who have received the degree of Pomona are entitled to form, accompanied by the fee. If there are Fourth degree members in attendance who have not received the degree of Pomona and desire to obtain these beautiful and impressive

Patrons, come to Syracuse and visit us, we which the wide-awake patrons of New York can do to make your stay pleasant and profit-

Fraternally yours, J. H. BRIGHAM.

Loren Cushman, an aged farmer of Ply mouth, Chenango Co., N. Y. has quite a reputation as a reliable weather prophet, and whenever he makes a prognostication his friends and acquaintances regard it as worthy of credence. Mr. Cushman believes the com ing Winter will be an unusually severe one and bases his opinion on the following grounds: First, the husks on corn are much thicker than usual, and of a deep orange tint, instead of a light lemon hue. Second, the nog's melt runs jagged, instead of smooth. Third, the goose bone taken from a May-raised fowl shows larger and whiter spots than customary, which resemble the canals of Mars. Fourth, the crop of nuts of all kinds is immense, and the squirrels and chipmunks are laying in prodigious stores early in the season, Fifth, the partridges and woodcock are lighting in barns and outhouses, intead of trees, and ducks are flying in U-shaped, instead of V-shaped, flocks toward the South, Sixth the green frogs are changing their skins and narchy and socialism which are the growths are even now seeking cool wells and springs for their Winter quarters. Mr. Cushman be-lieves the coming Winter will be the most severe this country has experienced since the Winter of 1833.

Who Has Such a Place?

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: The writer, veteran soldier, subscribed to your paper

from one to five acres suitable for farming and poultry. I want to rent the same with a view to purchase, after living there time enough to learn if it is to my satisfaction suitable for health and comforts to make it a home for myself and one or two of family. My condition is such that I am not able to visit these locations in person, as I am not able at all times to do without the invalid

I have had offers from this State and from Maryland of places as described for from \$25 to \$50 per year; but my preference is New Jersey. - GEORGE W. PEARSE, National Home. Hampton, Va.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BUILDING.



THE Northwestern Ohio Poultry and Pet Stock Company, organized 1891 and incoporated May, 1893, will hold their third annual exhibition in Tiffin, O., Jan. 10 to 13, 1894. J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffaio, N. Y., and Sharp Butterfield, of Windsor, Canada, will Judge the show. The company offers diveral, regular, and special cash premiums, sparing neither effort nor money to make this show the beat ever held in the State of Ohio. Send for premium list to D. T. BiLLER, Secretary, 49 Main St., Tiffin, O. When writing mention this paper.

FOR SALE Young bearing orange grove and choicest garden land, close to rail road center, cheap, ferms to suit. Must be sold. Box 27, Archer, Fig. When writing mention this paper.

OFFICE OF MASTER, NATIONAL GRANGE,

member of the Grange to bring whatever may seem to be important and for the "Good of

session. The Sixth on Thursday afternoon or evening, or both should the class be large.

degrees, arrangements will be made to

able will be done cheerfully.

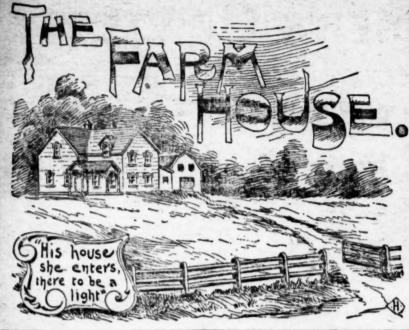
Master National Grange, P. of H.

A Farmer's Prophecy.

a subscriber of THE AMERICAN FARMER and with the view to learning of some suitable offer that comes through your paper of a home on a small piece of improved land within, say, 30 miles of New York and in the State of New Jersey.

My intention is to secure a small house and

A cotton boll containing the unusual number of 26 pods is claimed to be in the possession of James F. Williams, of Villa Rica, Ga. Four pods are generally all that are found in each boll.



removed.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD, if she the Order from sinister motives has been obeys the orders of her physician, will remain abroad until next Summer. She was greatly missed in Chicago, where she was appointed to preside at the National Temperance Convention.

CONSERVATIVE ENGLAND is doing more for bread-winning women than even the United States, Aside from the usual professions toward which women turn their eyes, our English sisters are undertaking others which seem a little unique. There are 5,000 women gardeners, and six women are engaged in town drainage service.

quarter of a century has had the courage about. of her convictions. Years ago before the "woman question" was as popular as it is to-day, she never for a moment forgot her self-imposed mission-to help, uplift, broaden the life of American women.

THE ORDER OF DEAGONESSES.

The Sweet-faced Phoebes Who Go About Doing Good.

For some time the Ladies' Missionary Society of the M. E. Church has felt the need of a training school for their workers that go into the homes of suffering in our great cities. Enthusiasm was well in its place, but special training proved to be indespensable.

It was thought best to establish this National Bible Training School at Washington, as in that city the facilities are unsurpassed for study in any line equipped as it is with vast libraries and

The Home on North Capitol street is admirably located and is a substantial and handsome residence. It was the gift of a philanthropic gentleman of ashington, Mr. Nash, who was satisfied that the cause was a worthy one and that

the work was in good hands. At the head of this institution are Dr. studies and visiting, and the regulation

of the home life. The course of study covers two years, and includes among other branches Bib-lical Study, Elementary Medicine and Nursing, Domestic and Industrial Science and Kindergarten Course.

Among the corps of lecturers are some very eminent men and women. Women who care to do so, may avail themselves of this training for \$5 except cost of books and laundry

a week, which sum covers all expenses This may be reduced as low as \$3 a week. according to the amount of housework one may elect to do The dress of the Deaconess while on duty is a plain black gown with snowy

cuffs and collar, a long half-fitting black cloak, and a snug bonnet of the same somber tone with white ties. This dress serves as a protection and is also a badge easily recognizable to applicants for help. "The goings out and comings in" of

the Deaconess except when on duty are governed by rules which are similar to those tacitly adopted by any well regulated household.

The Home is airy and spacious. On the first floor are parlor, reception room, library, lecture room, and dining hall. The rooms are furnished by different churches of cities, some near and some far away. The second and third floors are sleeping rooms, and are remarkable for their dainty attractiveness. There is a noticeable lack of that sameness which is usually the most striking feature of furnishings of such establishments.

For the most part the rooms are papered and painted in delicate tones. very nearly white. The single beds are white with gold trimmings, and the curtains of white, dotted Swiss help to give the room a furnished look without being fussy. Each occupant adds, of course, those personal touches without which no place is home. Between lectures the Deaconnesses congregate in each other's rooms and look and act very much as the ordinary American college

The Order is under the management of the Quarterly Conference, and in that way may be said to be sectarian, yet it is open for recruits from all churches, and the work goes where it is called, among black or white, Catholic or Protestant. perfect liberty to leave the work at any

After the course is finished, the Deaconness remains at the Home and is see disappear with the Summer heat, is supported. She has her board, laundry, to be with us this Winter. It is trimmed street-car fare paid, and receives \$100 a with a garland of velvet roses of various year for her personal expenses. It has tones or a row of velvet rosets around the been wisely decided to place the arrange- crown. At one side is sometimes placed ment upon a "support" rather than a some high, stiff bows, and sometimes "salary" basis, as all temptation to enter there is a cluster of these at each side.

These women have a beautiful home, refined society, protection, support, and the consciousness of doing good work, and in return they give all their time.

The practical results reached are most gratifying. One of the darkest alleys in with black tips. the city of Washington has been so purified by their work that arrests are almost unknown, and the prayer meetings and ing of basks. The sleeves of all outside night schools, mother's meetings, and garments are long. kindergartens have led the people of this locality to dream of a higher life.

very great, and at times a Deaconness is skirt that is added. America met with a severe loss. She is grow fewer as the number increases and tweed of a soft, brown tone left from a

day. Of all things, avoid bedraggled For the time being, fan-shaped vails are popular, but it is not likely they will long remain so. In noticeable numbers are the black and white, and the black and cream hats. One pretty one was of cream velvet, with a broad rim, faced with black velvet, and trimmed with black tips and rich, yellow lace. One hat, all black, was of satin, with the entire crown and parts of the rim covered

In speaking of the trimmings to be

The lines are more sharply drawn than

ever between business and dress hats.

The general utility hat seems relegated to the background. This is as it should

be, for what can look more absurd than

to see a woman out with a market basket

on her arm wearing a fancy hat. It costs no more; indeed it costs less to keep

on hand three wearable hats than to

have but one, and have it always pre-

sentable. There are very few wome

who are always able to keep within doors

on a rainy day. It marks the women

of good taste to be neatly and ap-

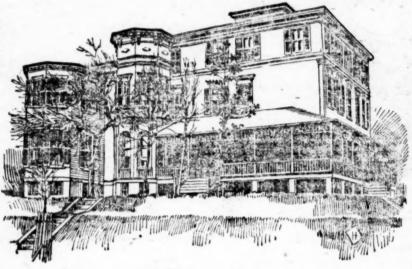
propriately dressed when out on a stormy

with plumes.

Many of the new jackets are skirted, and the same idea is traced in the finish-

The dresses are made, so far as the waists are concerned, in very few pieces, The physical strain of irregular hours, and where the goods are new in only one and at times heavy and anxious work, is piece for the bask, aside from the short

obliged from sheer exhaustion to leave | One economical and pretty dress was WHEN LUCY STONE BLACK- the work in a half-finished state, with no wade in the following way: The wearer WELL passed away the women of one to take it up; but these cases will had a yard and an eighth of handsome one of the few women who for over a a more perfect organization is brought dress made three years ago. Of this she made a perfectly plain, seamless



THE DEACONESSES' HOME.

these consecrated women have been in- the same shade, trimmed it around the strumental in bringing about happy bottom with three rows of waved Hercuresults in the homes of drunken men. les braid. Around the waist line and It is thought by those who know little of the collar and cuffs is a single row of the them that the Deaconness takes her bible | braid. To make a house gown, a silk and reads, and perhaps sings a hymn waist of soft, brown silk dotted over and then bathes an aching head and with red spots, was made a little low at their entire time to the organization of the passes on to the next patient. It is the throat, and with sleeves finished at true, they read and sing and pray, but it is also true that they wash and dress women who are too sick, or children who are too young to care for themselves. Often the first thing to be done is to clean up the house and cook a meal for the husband who is at his day's labor. Nothing has done so much for the work as the manifest willingness of the Deaconnesses to do what their hands find

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Hats and Other Things to Wear.

Rather large, round hats are the most popular of any this season. Bonnets are worn only on dressy occasions by young people; but continue the stand-by for elderly ladies.



The three-cornered hat is worn not only by patriotic women, but by all whose type can stand as trying a shape as it is. Large, round hats are more common than it was at first thought they would be. Felt mats, double-faced, are bent into all conceivable shapes, and although expensive, prove rather a cheap hat in the end, as they require no trimming of any account. These, however, could not be recommended for other

than young faces. Turning the rim up in front and placing under it a handsome rose, pleases many wearers who have not much color. This freak was seen occasionally last Summer, although it had not the excuse There are no vows taken, and one is at for existence with light, pretty materials that it has now to brighten up black or

dark hats. The sailor hat, which some wished to

Some very interesting stories have | waist, with leg-o'-mutton sleeves. She been told by the ladies in charge, of how | bought for the skirt plain, brown silk of the hand with deep fluted ruffles. waist was shirred slightly on a tight fitting lining that was made with as long waisted effect as comfortable.



HANDSOME FROM Not having seen this lace published will end directions.

Chain 21. First row-Miss 3, de in 3d stitch of ch, 17 hore de in foundation ch, ch 3, turn. Second row—De in 2d, 3d, 4th, de (ch 2, miss 2 dc in dc), repeat 5 times, dc in next 3

de, ch 2 turn.

Third row-2 de in 2d, 3d, 4th de (ch 2, miss 2 de in de) repeat 5 times, 4 de in 4 de, ch 2 de in last de, ch 4 and turn.

Fourth row—De in last de, ch 2, 4 de in

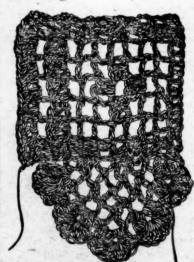
de, ch 2 miss 2 de in de, ch 2 miss 2 de in de, 2 de under 2 ch, de in de, ch 2 miss 2 de in de, ch 2 miss 2 de in next 4 de, ch 2 and Fifth row—De in 2d, 3d, 4th de, ch 2, miss

de in de, 2 under ch de in de, ch 2 miss 2 4 last row ch, 2 de in loop of last making 3 holes in scallop, ch 4 and turn.
Sixth row—De in de of last ch 2 miss 2 dg in de ch 2 miss 2 de in de ch 2 4 de in next 4 de, ch 2 miss 2 de in de, ch 2 miss 2 de in de

2 de under ch, de in de, ch 2 miss 2, ch 2 miss 2, 4 de in 4 de, ch 2 and turn. Seventh row—De in 2d, 3d, 4th de (ch 2 niss 2) de in de, repeat 5 times, 4 de in 4 de. ch 2 de in last de (ch 2 miss 2 de in de of scallop), repeat 3 times making 5 holes in

scallop, ch 4 turn.

Eighth row—Dc in dc (ch 2 miss 2 dc in dc 3 times), ch 2 de in first of the 4 dc, 4 de in 4 de, ch 2 miss 2 de in de 5 times 4 de in 4 de, ch 2 and turn.

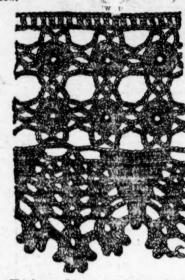


-4 de (2 under ch de in de) 5 times 4 dc in 4 dc, make a shell of 3 dc, ch 1,

Tenth row—De in chi 7 times, se between shells 7 in shell 4 more times, 4 de in 4 de, ch 2 miss 2 de in de 5 times 4 de in 4 de, repeat from 1st row.—Mrs. A, BOGHER.

worn on hats, one knows scarcely where to begin. Almost everything that was ever worn will be seen this Winter, and EDGE FOR APRON. First row—3 ch closed tola ring, 3 ch instead of 1 d. * 7 d in the ring; 8 ch again in a ring as before, after the stip stitch closing it 3 ch in the 3 ch (this looks like a d) and repeat in the most incongruous combinations, as fur bands and roses, chiffon and lace from star.

row-Complete the last roset Second row—Complete the last roset by working 8 d further in the ring, then *1 sst in the last of the 3 sst having the effect of a d, 5 ch, 1 sst in the last of the half roset, 8 d and repeat from star. On each side of the roset row thus formed is worked for the 3d



Third row—* 3 s separated always by 6 ch, and between every 2 d, inserting the hook always into the half of one roset, 3 ch, 1 s in Repeat now from the 2d roset row from the 1-3 row, and in the 3d row join both together, then continuing for the scallop part of the edging as the 4th row.

Fourth row—* 1 s in the first ch curve, 4

from star.
Fifth row-* 16 d, work the 1st d into the 1st s and continue, catching in st for st, 5 ch, 2 d always separated by 2 ch in the 7th following st, 5 ch pass over 6 st and repeat from Sixth row-* 14 s in the 2-15 st, 1 ch, 2 d

separated by 2 ch in the 3d of the 5 ch, 1 ch, .
4 d, separated in the middle of 2 ch round the 2 ch, 1 ch, 2 d sevarated by 2 ch in t the 5 ch, 1 ch, and repeat from star. 1 ch, 2 d separated by 2 ch in the 3d of Seventh row—* 12 d in the 2-13 s, then work d and ch exactly as in the foregoing row, and repeat from star.

Eighth row—10 s in the 2-11 d, 1 ch, 4 d

separated by 2 ch round the first 2 ch, 1 ch, work twice as above 4 d, each round the 2 ch, and 1 ch, then repeat from star.

Ninth row—* 8 d in the 2-9 s, work the following division of the pattern exactly as

before, only beginning and finishing with 2 ch. then repeat from star.

Tenth row—* 6 s in the 2-7 d, begin and

finish now the pattern division of d with 3 ch, and instead of the 1 ch between the groups of d, 2 ch, then repeat from star.

Eleventh row—* 4 d in the 2-5-s, the pattern division of d as in the foregoing row, but in the middle of the groups of d, 3 ch and divide them likewise by 3 ch, then repeat

from star. Twelith row-* 1 s in the 1st d 1 pico (always 4 ch and 1 s back into the 1st ch). s in the 4th d, 2 ch, 1 s in the next d, 1 ch, d each separated by 1 picot round the 3 ch between the 1st group of d, 1 ch, 1 s in the last d of this group, 2 ch, 1 s in the 1st d of the next group of d, 1 ch, 5 d each separated by 1 p round the 3 ch between this group of d, 1 ch, 1 s in the last d of the group of ch, then 1 d and picot group like the first 2 ch, and repeat from star.—S. E. D.

WOMEN'S WISDOM.

TO EVERY WOMAN. - For the present, we have this broad offer to make to all readers of The Farmhouse Department: We will give a full year's subscription to THE AMERICAN FARMER to each frient who will send one-half column of

may be a new one, or it may be an extension of one already in our hooks.

CONDITIONS—that note this: We shall apply at least three to be to every article, viz.: Is it brief! Is it fresh and bright! Is is really interesting to women! Let intending contributors apply these tests cfore sending their matter. In range of topic these may ower everything of special interest to women. Indifferent, pross, or state matter is not wanted. We want to hear from our eleverest women, with facts, funcies, and experiences all their own; about their housew rk, facey work, or the training and education of their hops and girls. The contribution may be upon one subject or composed of short paragraphs on a variety of topics. All MS must be written on one side of the paper only. All communications for this department, must be addressed to the Farmhouse Department,

Xmas Presents.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: Now is just the time to make Christmas presents. And think of the fun when Christmas comes to have a whole box of things all ready. from home, put the date and location on the card that will go with the article, and the value of the gift will be doubled to the recipient, who will know you thought of her long ago, and mark the present because you wished to, and not from a sense of, "I ought."

Young ladies are continually asking for mething to make their gentlemen friends gave my father a memoranda tablet, which he uses constantly, so I regard it as a success. It is a very simple affair, requiring two pieces f white or tinted celluloid four by six in and one-half yard of narrow feather edged ribbon. Lay the two pieces evenly together, and tie together with the ribbon, run through two small holes in the upper left-hand corner Paint the recipient's favorite flower on the front and his monogram in the center of the oack. Whatever item one wishes to remember may be written on the inside with a con mon lead pencil and easily erased with a damp cloth. It fits nicely in a vest pocket, and looks fully as well as a torn envelope, a piece of yellow wrapping paper or the margin of a newspaper, all of which are frequently

used for the same purpose.

You can buy a little book containing prettily illustrated favorite poem, but with paper covers. Remove these and replace with celluloid covers all in one piece, folding carefully in the back so as not to break. Thread a small darning needle with narrow ribbon and fasten the cover at the back. Decorate with a spray of flowers, and the name of the poem in rustic letters. The result will be

Among your family, I expect the boys and girls from five to 10 years old have all the books needful, but are there no poor children among your charity subjects who would be pleased with books like the simply-made ones I will tell you about? Save six children's story papers, the smaller size with pictures are the best. Fold and cut them so they will open like a book. Open to the middle and lay out flat upon a piece of blotting paper of any pretty color. Sew it upon the machine in the middle of the back, then close the book and sew it one-half inch forward of the back edge. It may be prettier tied with ribbons, but little fingers soon untie and scatter the

eaves in that case.

Print the title on the front cover with colored ink, crayon, or paint, and the little one to whom it is going will be doubly pleased to find its own name there somewhere. Cut the picture of a child from a pretty advertising card, and paste on by way of further decoration. I have known of children who have scores of playthings to be very much pleased with one of these made books.

Now, if you have found among your Summer books one with paper covers that is so interesting you wish to keep it, here is a good way to do so. Between the cover and the

next leaf, both front and back, paste a stiff piece of pasteboard just the size of the covers, fastening both leaves firmly over the whole

Take a piece of smooth, dark, strong cloth and cut just the same as for a paper cover. Line the binding at the back by pasting a piece of drilling on the wrong side. Cover as with a paper cover, pasting all the edges down carefully, as well as the whole surface, except the binding in the back. Then take the next inside leaf, front and back, and paste to the cover to hide the cloth edges. If leaf interferes in any way with the title on story pages, use a piece of plain white or yellow paper for this purpose. Paint the title of the book on the cover

with bright, yellow paint thinned with turpen-tine. Use rustic letters or script, and you tine. Use rustic letters or script, and you may add a few conventional leaves or flowers.

Great care must be taken with this work,

or it will not look neat. But if well done, the book will be both durable and at-

Now, I have told you about economical presents the same as I make, for rich cople can buy theirs, and not enjoy them half as much as we do ours. When you have these done, I will tell you how to make more, if you

Books for Our Children.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: With your permission I will come in and chat awhile this afternoon with the mothers about our young

people and their surroundings.

The children of our cities find more to occupy their attention than those who are brought up in the farmhouse; therefore, we must try to give some thought to their sur-roundings and entertainment. To most mothers, especially those who are doing their own work, this seems almost out of the question, but there are a great many helps now in this direction, and time thus spent will

never be regretted.

There is scarcely anything that pleases boy or girl so much as an attractive book, and if care be taken in the selection, it will prove quiet friend, and a taste for good literature

will soon be developed.

To know just what to get is what puzzles so many of us, and for a mother with all her cares and worries to examine everything that falls into her childrens hands is well nigh impossible. It is best if she can (as there is no one so deeply interested in the formation of their character as she is), but if she is too much occupied with other things to do this, there is generally some literary friend to be found in every neighborhood with whom she

While there are so many excellent books published for young people, there are a very few to be found in the country home. Now, this should not be, when books are so cheap as at the present time. If we cannot afford to put in very many at a time, let us add one whenever we can some good book for boys

and girl, and the number will soon increase.

There is "Black Beauty," by Miss. Sewall, an excellent book for children, especially for boys, teaching them to treat animals kindly This book is quite cheap in price, too, so that every boy may possess it if he wishes to. Horace Scudder writes splendid books for children, also Nathaniel Hawthorne. His 'Grandfather's Chair'' is a good book to put in the library of any boy or girl. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Miss Louisa May Alcott each wrote splendid books, and of such a character that no one need to hesitate whether they are suitable or not. John Burroughs is the author of a little book, entitled "Birds and Bees," that is very interesting as

well as instructive.

These are only a few that I have mentioned but they are a starter, and you will find in them things that will entertain yourself as well as your children. Then, should some one among them show a talent for drawing, there are many nice cards showing them how to outline almost everything

I know all those little things take money.

but when you look at a child that is trained up, and one that just grows up, the contrast repays for the trouble and expense. So us make the "Farmhouse" the purest and pure air, pure literature, and pure hearts for e coming generation. -Mrs. A. L. Jones, Muskingum, O.

A BOOK FOR ALL WOMEN.

Designed to Inform Mothers and Daughters as to the Educational Status of American Women.

Among the first and doubtless one of the best books gotten out for holiday purchase is one by the charming young author, Miss Lida Rose McCabe. works are not unknown to many readers, although her years in the literary field number but few. Perhaps she is better known as a newspaper correspondent and magazine writer than a book maker, al though this is not her first volume. None who is interested in the intel

lectual development of the race can fail to find in this very clever presentation of an educational effort comparatively new, much to delight and inspire. More particularly, the book is designed to acquaint parents and young women themselves cakes and fry in drippings. with the facilities that now exist for giving the latter a higher education, the proper counterpart of that which has so ong been offered to young men. This two-fold purpose of the book is well conserved and the result ought to be a dis tinct increase of popular interest in these institutions for the education of women and a new revelation to parents of their duty to those children that belong to the so-called gentler sex. Miss McCabe set about her work as a reporter would, the first and chief object being to obtain the facts about this work for the education of women. She made a tour of the colleges for women, and by personal observation and inquiry secured the data for her book. This she has so logically presented, discussing college life and work from so many sides, that one may find in her little book the proper answer to almost any question in relation thereto that may suggest itself. Physical development, esthetic culture, social life, scholar ships, and fellowships, higher specialized work, co-education, relative cost, and self-help are among the phases entertainingly presented almost wholly from the standpoint of fact rather than of opinion. and at the close there is a valuable showing of the practical outcome, the result of the effort to give higher education to women. Here again there is an array of facts which must show even to the careless reader that naught has been done in vain and that the cause is deserving of much greater support than has yet been given to it. Miss McCabe's book is well worth reading, and by all who do read it it must be admired for its lucid style and its comprehensive, logical presentation of the subject.

The tallest tree on earth, so far as known at present, is a gum tree lately measured in the Cape Otway range, Victoria. This Eucalyptus regnans is 415

For the Home Table.

HASH.

Cold, boiled corned beef makes the best hash, but it may be made of any cold beef, roast or boiled, if it has been well cooked. Hash may be made of cold steak, but it is much better if the pieces of steak are first stewed in a little water until they are perfectly tender and well done. In cutting the meat for hash, reject all bits of gristle and tough membrane. Have the meat nearly all lean. Chop the meat with twice its quantity of potato in a wooden bowl until it is very fine. Season with pepper and salt if the meat used is not salt. Put a tablespoonful of drippings and a tablespoonful of butter in a small kettle. let it get hot and then put in the hash. Put on the cover and set it on the stove. Stir it well once or twice while it is heating and do not add more than a tablespoonful of water, if any. Very seldom is it necessary to add any water. - D.

A GOOD WAY TO CAN FRUIT.

Clean and wash fruits as for stewing, but instead of putting into a kettle fill the cans as full of the fresh fruit as possible, jarring the can to pack it in; Place the cans in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water, cover closely and let steam till the fruit pricks easily with a straw. I have found that berries will cook enough in from 20 to 30 minutes; peaches and pears take from 45 minutes to an hour, and cherries about 45 minutes. Have a thick sirup boiling hot to through.

each quart can. Let stand two or three minutes before screwing on the top, then turn the cans bottom side up and leave years and have never lost a single can. for it shrinks enough in cooking usually the sides of a vessel into which milk has to allow of putting in more fruit before afterward been poured may find the filling with sirup; for instance, I fill four milk an excellent place in which to grow quart cans full, then another two-thirds and propagate their species, cans. I wish every lady who is at all to roasting, to boiling, or to any thorsceptical about this method would do as ough cooking there is nothing to fear. and, I was going to say, mark them; danger is possible, and in the process of but it won't be necessary, for you can their preparation for consumption they certainly tell them from the stewed fruit | should be guarded from every possible by looks and flavor.-EDNA.

MORE ABOUT BREAD.

good sweet yeast and good flour. The evening before I wish to bake I place a large skillet full of buttermilk over the fire to boil. While it is heating I sift two sifters of flour into a two gallon jar. sympathy has been given to house-One half this quantity of milk and flour keepers and all workers in the dowill be enough for a small family. mestic sphere, as though housework was When the milk boils I pour it over the a tiresome drudgery entirely beyond the flour, stir up and add enough water or strength of the average woman who sweet milk to make a tolerably stiff bat- undertook it. It is true that there are ter. When luke warm add a cup of women in the world whose chimneys good yeast previously soaked till light. always smoke, whose roofs always leak, Place in a warm place to raise. In and whose housework always goes awry Winter cover with something to keep an for want of order and system. These even temperature. The first thing in the women are overworked and often broken morning I stir my "sponge" well. It is down in nerve and health while they are all the better if beaten down several times still young, for the same reason that before "stiffening." This takes the men break down who do their work place of kneading and is much easier. without system. But that such ex-After "stiffening" let raise till very light, ceptional cases should be taken as a class then mold into loaves, using as little flour for the houseworkers in general is ceras possible, and don't make too stiff in tainly a great mistake. the first place. When the loaves are nearly doubled in size I place in a hot oven-hot enough to tinge it with brown in eight or 10 minutes. Don't make any more fire if possible, and when it don't stick to a broom-straw it is done. Lay in a clean cloth till cold, then put in a stone jar and cover well and it will keep moist and good for four or five

Dip slices of stale bread in equal quantities of egg and milk well beaten. Add a small pinch of salt. Fry in butter or fresh drippings.

POTATO CROQUETS.

Take equal parts cold mashed potatoes and stale bread crumbs, add pinch of except for a midday meal, till 6, has no salt, moisten with egg and make into time to mend her clothes and sew for

TO CAN PICKLES.

If you want to can as soon as picked, wash and place over a slow fire in salted vinegar. If not convenient to can at once wash and place in strong salt water a day or two, then place over the fire in fresh vinegar. Heat in a porcelain-lined kettle or in a crock. When scaldingnot boiling hot-put in jars or cans and put a few horseradish roots on top and seal while hot

CANNING BERRIES.

I can a great many berries every Summer, using the glass self-sealing cans Put the berries in a granite-ware kettle, with just enough water to keep them from burning, using no sugar unless they are very tart, then just a little. Put cans, rubbers, and tops in warm water first, then in hot water: take one out and wrap a warm cloth all around, put a spoon in with the handle long enough to reach out some, then place can filler over the top, pour in the berries till full, take hold of the spoon in the can stir it around once or twice till there are no air bubbles seen, take out the spoon, fill the can to overflowing, put on the rubber and cover and seal immediately. I have been thus precise, because some people say their berries don't keep unless they use sugar, but if they follow these directions they will not fail. The berries do not grow hard as when put up with We use them in Winter with sugar and cream. You will find them a very good substitute for fresh berries when such cannot be obtained .- C. E. S. Vermont. A SURE LYE SOAP RECIPE.

in the lye three times round the kettle: if it is in a mush when you take it out of the kettle, put fire to the other kettle. Dip three quarts of this boiling lye in it, put in what grease you think will make a kettle of soap; stir well, cook to a butter, then add lye, one quart at a time, till strong enough; use all strong boiling lye; this is a very easy way and a sure one.-R. H.

WATERMELON PICKLE.

Cut the fruit, put in a stone jar, and pour over enough scalding vinegar to cover. Heat the vinegar three successive days, and pour over fruit. Then to every five pounds of fruit add three pounds of white sugar, one quart of vinegar, cloves, cinnamon, and spice to suit. Boil all together till fruit is tender, put in jars and seal.—ELIZABETH.

Impure Water.

Impure water should not be used for any domestic purpose.

Boiling is the most common method of rendering innocuous or sterile any water suspected or known to contain material which might produce diseases conveyable by water, such as typhoid

fever or cholera. It is safe to say that half of those who give orders to have the water boiled. and even of those who themselves attend to the boiling, drink water from vessels rinsed with unboiled water.

It is plain that the good effects of boiling the water which is to be used for pour in as soon as the fruit is cooked drinking purposes are lost if the pitcher or the milk can has been rinsed with Make the sirup by allowing one cup unboiled water. The boiling of water is of sugar and half a cup of hot water for an excellent precaution, but the use of

boiled water should be extended. Of the water used in the household. the proportion devoted to drinking purthem till cool. I have canned fruit three poses is relatively small. In the kitchen water is used for washing vegetables It is well to have some extra fruit steam- and for rinsing dishes and tableware. ing at the same time as that in the cans, One or two germs of disease clinging to

full, and use that to fill up the other | From food which has been subjected I did-try three or four quarts this year | From uncooked foods and from fluids source of contamination.

In time of an epidemic milk should always be subjected to boiling or steam-To make good light bread, first have ing before it is used.

A Great Mistake.

In recent years a great deal of

There are, it is true, also, overconscientious women who work beyond their strength. These cases have nothing to do with the purely necessary duties of housework, and can no more be classed with the average housekeepers than the woman without system. The housekeeper who does her work systematically and carefully calculates her own powers, so that she does not exhaust herself, is not a subject for sympathy. The woman with system can so contrive her work that she has more spare time than any other working woman in the land, despite the numerous statements to the con-

trarv.

The working girl who must be in her shop at 8 o'clock and has no intermission. herself except in the evening or early morning hours, with a single day in the week for absolute rest. The busiest housewife has many intervals to rest during the day, times when she can sit down to her work, and the one thing that sweetens her labor more than all others is that she is working for her own. planning for those that are dearer to her than herself. If the work is done in order, one duty succeeding the other as the wheels of a watch revolve in their places, the work goes quickly and smoothly on. -

The great advantage of housework over other work is its variety. Unless we condemn all work, though our best sense tells us that work is a blessing, the work of the house mother must seem to us one of the most blessed.

Why "The White City" is White. Much of the material used in the ex-

terior of the great buildings at the World's Fair, and especially of the columns, pediments and statuary, which forms so extensive a part of the decorative detail of that great show, is a very cheap, snow-white, tough and fireproof composition, called "staff." Plaster of Paris, to which a little cement is added. and fibers of sisal grass, hemp or jute are the chief ingredients. The mixture is prepared so as to have a consistency of molasses; and it may then be molded in any shape desired. After it sets, the boards or other pieces may be sawn, nailed and bent almost at will; and the requisite firmness is acquired in less than an hour. It is staff that forms the covering of most of the large buildings, and thus helps in a very important degree to Pour water on your ashes for six weeks create "The White City." Most of the before you want to make your soap. statues are first molded in clay, and Run your lye when your ashes are well then covered with staff. To reproduce rotted. Hang two kettles on frames. these vast structures and works of art in Put the lye in one and start your fire, the marble thus simulated would cost 20 and when the lye is boiling, run a feather or 30 times as much as this did.



THE FARMER'S FOWL.

A Correspondent who Thinks the Leghorn the Ideal Bird.



ACH NEW breed that is brought out is extravagantly boomed as the ideal fowl for the farmers. These new breeds, after being bred a number of years by painstaking fanciers until they will breed to type, may make reasonably

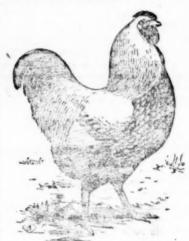
fair birds for the farm poultry yard, but believe we now have a breed long and favorably known that comes as near or nearer the ideal farmer's fowl than we will ever live to see another breed. Some appear to think the ideal farm fowl should be a kind of a go-between, neither noted for large size nor great laying instinct; they think the farmer should not be intrusted with "record breakers." This is all a mistake, even if the farmer can feed his fowls for less. If he makes a specialty of raising fowls for the market, he wants to be able to produce as large and fine a carcass as does his city cousin; or if eggs are his specialty, he wants the hen that will produce the greatest number while they are a good price.

Plymouth Rocks, Javas, and Wyandottes are very nice birds, but they do nor grow large enough for the market, nor yet lay enough to justify the farmer in keeping them for eggs alone. They are only intended for the purposes of those who plod along between the ex-tremes of production. I know I'm treading on dangerous ground, and that the breeders of these breeds have the tenderest of tender corns, but "truth is mighty and will prevail." We may be so located that we would not be justified in confining ourselves either to market poultry or eggs, but have to combine the two the best we can; then we may take up these half-large and ordinary laying breeds. Breeding for market, I would confine myself to the Brahma or Indian Game, and for eggs, as every one knows, our choice must rest on the peerless egg machine from Tuscany, the Leghorn.

There is more clear money and much less care in running an egg farm than there is in conducting a market poultry ranch, and the Leghorn is the best lay-

or the top board of the fence.

upon egg-producing foods. The meat of milk, is a perfect food, to produce eggs constituent elements of the egg to produce them. That is one of the chief When I first advocated the Leghorn never has any fear to meet that high ket fowl, but one sought for by the

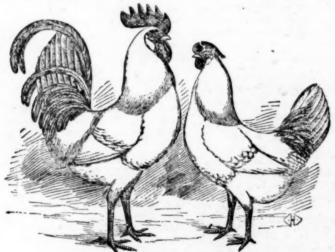


SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCK.

you that the Leghorn won't stand e-uing hen yet produced. Some of those finement; that they are so restless, nerwho are trying to boom other breeds will tell you that while the Leghorns may lay more eggs in the year than hens of other breeds, that she is only a warm weather layer, not laying in Winter at all. When you hear a man express himself thus, you may safely mark it down that he is either a "fool or a knave."

The Leghorns will not lay in cold weather, neither will any other hen, unless given proper food and housed where she can remain comfortable day and night. No half-starved and half-frozen hen is going to lay, I don't care what to seek it at night; they can't be accused on expects to get any eggs in Winter while an avenue to work oif this activity and expects to get any eggs in Winter while an avenue to work oif this activity and expects to get any eggs in Winter while an avenue to work oif this activity and expects to get any eggs in Winter while an avenue to work oif this activity and expects to get any eggs in Winter while an avenue to work oif this activity and expects to get any eggs in Winter while an avenue to work oif this activity and expects to get any eggs in Winter while who is defined to their perchase of the proper food and housed work of this activity and expects to get any eggs in Winter while an avenue to work oif this activity and expects to get any eggs in Winter while an avenue to work oif this activity and expects to get any eggs in Winter while an avenue to work oif this activity and expects to get any eggs in Winter while and the perchase of the proper food and housed where where the perchase of the p who are trying to boom other breeds vous, and predisposed to ramble that they eggs are high must provide better quar- energy they make all the better breeders, ters than the bare limbs of an apple tree layers, and keep healthier than the sowpokers that lay around in supreme con-To secure eggs you must keep your tent day in and day out. Keep the floor hens warm and dry and feed liberally of your house covered with chaif or straw cut fine, and scatter all grain ted them in the eggs is a perfect food within itself, this, raking it well to hide it effectually, and as no other known food, excepting and they will industriously hunt through this litter until the last grain is unthe hen must be fed a variety of food so earthed, only stopping long enough to she can get a sufficient amount of all the deposit an egg in the nest box. This

arguments going to prove why fowls as a table fowl many of the "wise ones" should be fed as great a variety as pos- become alarmed and set their wits to sible. Eggs are a cash article the world work to disapprove the fact, but others over, and the farmer who can make came out on my side, and to-day are weekly pilgrimages to his market town many who believe with me that they are in cold weather with 100 or more dozen the ideal table fowl-not a large mar-



PAIR OF WHITE LEGHORNS.

how low other farm products may become, I love to care for all kinds of farm animals, but for profit one year with another nothing upon the farm will give as good returns for the money and care bestowed upon them as will a flock of warmly-housed and judiciously-fed Leg-

The newer varieties of the breed, the Pile Duckwing and Buff, I know nothing from personal experience, but if too much foreign blood has not been infused with the "true blue" Leghorn blood I have no doubt but that in time they will

functionary, the Sheriff; his hens will | gourmand. Their flesh is tender, of fine keep his head above water. I care not grain, juicy, and well flavored, at the same time firm, thanks to their nevertiring energy.

The flesh of all of our large, lazy breeds is soft and flabby. Leghorn meat is always firm, and having very small bones there is a larger per cent. of meat on a Leghorn than the larger-boned breeds. Truly the Leghorn is the ideal farmer's fowl.—TRIXIE.

Green food produces fertile eggs Care should be taken to feed a variety during the Winter months, and there is likely to be an abundance in the egg take their place by the side of the yield when the prices are high.

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Fortnight.

The Cincinnati Price Current reports favorable week for gathering corn and advance-ment of wheat crop which appears to be in better position than a year ago.

Wool.

Cuckoo, Brown, White, and Black varieties. These last named I've had more or less experience with for some 15 years, and the longer and more intimate my acquaintance becomes the greater is my admiration of their utilitarian qualities.

The Browns leads all others in the number of its admirers, its plumage, graceful and erect carriage being very attractive to the eye. I think the White Leghorn in every way the equal of their more popular kinsman, but where kept confined in small, grassless yards their plumage becomes badly soiled; but upon the farm nothing will catch the eye quicker than a large flock rambling over the green carpeting of fields and woodland.

The Blacks and Cuckoos have not leading the sale and a price is re about a single concession in the woole of the market to break prices to make a first of the woole of the market for the present.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct, 18.—Jas. McMillan & Co. s circular says: "While the sale of wool in some Eastern markets has shown some increase during the past more, place and wool comparison of the weaker holders and wool comparison. The constant of the weaker holders to avoid comparison of the existing tariff on wool, would not materially affect present."

Bostow Oct. 25.—There is no material change to report in the market this we-k. The demand is dull, and prices are on a very weak teasis. Buyers have not cen in the market to any great extent, and the few that were here purchased small lots only. Many of the mills have shut down, owing to the lack of orders, and with the existing labor troucles among the woolen mills, manuficturers who would be steady buyers are objected to make a sight concession might be obtained to move a large line.

The Blacks and Cuckoos have not the Blacks, and prices are about steady. Ohio X-1 nominal, and would not sell over 31 uness some lot had "above," in it. Sales over 31 uness some lot had "above," in it. Sales over 31 uness some lot had "above," in it. Sales over 31 uness some lot had "above," in it. Sales over 31 uness some lot had "a

quicker than a large flock rambling over the green carpeting of fields and wood land.

The Blacks and Cuckoos have not been accorded as much tavor as they deserve, As egg producers they are the equal of either of the others. I've had several year's experience with the Cuckoo Leghorns, and I find them not only extremely hardy, but also great layers of large, white-shelled eggs. With proper attention they will awerage all of 15 dozen to the hen, and by a little extra effort we have had them reach nearly the 17 dozen mark. But each one should select the variety for which he has the greatest fance, and whether that be brown, White, Black or Cuckoo they will prove to be all we have claimed them to be—the ideal farm fowl.

Again the selection of the control of the latter of

ets. Proces are very low, the range being from 34 to 6 oer pound.

Study sales of Eistern Oregon woo's were made at 10 d2 per pound, and on a scoured basis goed wood can be bought at \$10.42. There has been a goed demand for Spring California wood at Pallo per pound, costing, scoured, about 38.58. The best Fair tots are quoted at 28.50 clean.

Pelad woo's are dud and easy, with a good supply offering. In the aterior it is reported that there are large accumulations. Owing to the small supply of combing pulled, prices are nominal.

raska Wools-Fine, 9al2; meest and Unmerchantable Wools-Ohio supers East; C supers, 20,25; tow and No. 1, also extras and line A supers, 40,47. Californa Wool.—Spring Northern, 14,16; iddie County Spring, 12,14; Southern defective, scour d, 25,25; free Northern Fall, 20,33; orthern do, 28,55; defective, 2, a25. Oregon Wools—Eastern, fair, 9,40; choice, 12, 4, valley, nominal, 15,17.

gon Wools—Eistern, and dievenominat, fail?, adder, nominat, fail?, dradian Wools, accurred Basis—Combing es, dadds to good folias, do average, 5-ads, dog, 5-a 0 ero sbr d, line, nominat, 5-8; do um, az Queenstand comoing and clothing, nun, k2; Queenshind comoing and clothing, klamis wool, 6k170, ntevideo wools, nominal, 27a28 for fair to

Montevideo wools, nominal, 27a:25 for fair to choice.

Cape wools, 25a:27, as to quality, nominal, Carpes Wools—Aleppo, Baulé, Angora Malét;
Assyrian, 12]a13. Cordov, 15a:16; Valparaiso nominal, 12; Donskof Autumns, 19a:20; combings, 25a:26; cardinas, nominal, 25a:22; greasy 12a:14; B khara, 15a:14; Khora-san fleece 22a
23; East 1 dia, nominal; Bagdad, white, 25a:26 for choice, and 25a:46 or c

Cotton.

New York, Oct. 27. Cotton easy; middling upands, 83-16; middling or eans, 87-16; sales, 1,230 bales; G. O., 7 11-16; l. m., 7‡; futures closed sterdy; sales, 1905-0; Octob r. 8.01; November, 800; December, 8,07; January, 8,15; February, 8,23; Marca, 8,31; April, 8,37; May, 8,44; June, 8,50 8.44: June, 8.50

Month. Open. High. Low. Close,
Novemeer. 7.82 8.02 7.87 8.00a8.01
December. 7.95 8.09 7.97 8.07a8.08
January. 8.04 8.17 8.04 8.15a8.16
February. 8.13 8.25 8.13 8.21
March. 8.21 8.31 8.21 8.31a.
April. 8.27 8.29 8.34 8.37a8.38

Market closed steady. Sales. 190.500 bales. Marker cooca steady. Sales. mo.300 bales.
Liver cook of 27 - American middling, 1, m. c., 0.40ber, 424 sel ers: 0.4 ber-November, 4.24 buyers; November-December, 4.244,25; December-January, 4.234,24; January-February, 4.244,25; February-March, 4.26 buyers; March-April, 4.28 sellers; April-May, 4.30-se lers; May-June, 4.314,32; futures closed steady.

CHICAGO, Cct. 27.—Wheat, with the exception of about th first half hour, was very firm. A fir business was tran-ac cd. The opening was fractionally lower than the close of vesterday, followed by an easier feeding, and prices declined about 4, then became a rong and advanced 41, eased off about 4, bed a seady, and the cosing was about 144 higher than yesterday. The arrong tone to the market was influenced principally by calk of gold imports, early repe 1 of silver purchase clause, and buying by New Yark.

Corn—There was very little business transacted in corn, although the feeling was firm most of the day. At the opening the market was a trifle easy and proces declined slightly, but on some buying railied jak, and this advance was fairly well supported to the close. Oats were steady within a very narrow range.

Open. High, Low. Close, Grain.

м				to an IR	INC. MACO VI	. 0.000.
1	Wheat.	May	·654			.66 .734
	Corn	Dec. mber	* 000		.384	.386
	Outs	Desember	.39		911	.28
4	Pork	J nuary May	14.50	14.57	14.45	14.55
	13014	January	8.40	*****	*****	8.47
	Ribs	January	*****	*****	*****	7.53
	NEW 1 erately a mills pa Minneso superfin wheats,	TORK, Oct. 27— active, steady: tents, 4.25a4.50; ta clear, 2.50 te, 1.75a2.25; city low grades, 2.2 te, 1.75a2.10;	State low ex fair t a2.90; milli onz.45	and Waters, to fan paters, 3.60; Date	esteri 2.45a.; ey, 2. ats, 3. a3.65; ats, 3.	n mod- 45; city 45a3.25; 90u4.50; Winter 40u8.65;

Horses. New York, Oct. 26.—Horse Market—The market continues dull, with very little trading.

A limited denimal for business horses, but no call for fancy stock of any kind. Twenty-two gars of horses arrived this week. Prices were:
Draft horses. \$150,8330
Carri-go teams. \$250,8350
Saddlers. 200,40

The best Fail tots are quoted at 25a30 clean.

Pelied woods are dud and easy, with a good supply offering. In the attrior it is reported that there are large accumulations. Owing to the same supply of comoing pulled, prices are mouthful.

More activity is reported in Australian woods, and some very fair-lized lots have been sold. A lot of 2000 of panels we sold in bond to go to Camela. Grape wood is quoted at 25a27, daty panel. Carpe woods are quoted an steady.

Onto and Penns Ivanua lice cus-No. I fleece, 25 X and X and anove, 25a25; XX and AX and anove, 25a25; XX and AX and anove, 25a25; New York, New Western, icehouse, choice, per dozen.

Michigan No. 1, 25a25; New York, New Western, seconds per case.

Signature for pound. 11 al34 P anuts, fair, per pound. 11 al34 P anuts, shelled, per pound. 11a 34 and anove, 25a25; XX and AX and anove, 25a25; New York, New Western, icehouse, choice, per dozen. 18 al9 Western, icehouse, fair to good, per dozen. 23a25; New York, New Western, icehouse, fair to good, per dozen. 25a25a25; New York, New York,

pound.
Q es, apple or orange, prime, per barrel.
Orange s, Florida, best, per box...
O ang s, Florida, green, per box...
L mons, Florida, p r box...
Grape Fruit, per box... PURS AND SKINS. North and Northeast. \$20 0 la \$35 00 \$5 8 00a 18 00 . 7 0ta 9 00 . 5 0a 6 50 . 9 00a 12 00 . 2 00a 5 00 Black bear...... \$2 Cuos and yearlings Beaver, large..... Beaver, medium...

90a 1 25 1 00a 3 25 1 50a 1 75 80a 1 20 1 30a 1 40 80a 90 40a 45 75a 1 00 Opossum, c a see large 40a 45

Opossum, medium and large, open 20a 25 15a 18

g Wildeat 60a 1 25 40a 60

g Muskrat, Spring 20a 22 18a 20

Muskrat, Fa 9a 11 8a 10

Muskrat, Fa 1 15a 17 12a 15

Hu r r w - Prime hay is quite steady, but un lergrade x 2 very slow 8 raw is easy, un lergrade x 2 very slow 8 raw is easy, but 15a 17 15a 18 17 15a 17 1

LIVE POULTRY. Ducks, New York, New Jersey, and Fennsylvania, per pair... Chickens, Soring, near-by, per pound Chick ns, Western, per pound... Fowle, State, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, per pound... Fowls, Western, per pound... Roosters mixed, per pound... Turkeys, maked, per pound... DRESSED POULTRY.
Chickens, Philadelphia, large, per pair, per pound Chickens, Philadelphia, mixed weights, per Chickens, Western, dry-picked, large, per pour 15 a 16 84a 9

LABOMBARDE & DEPAROIS. Commission Dealers-Hay, Grain, and Produce.

Liberal Advances Made. Reference No. 11 to 19 Hollis St., Nashua, N. H.

Straights, 3.2 a3.75; rye mixinres, 3.60a—, common in air; extrus, 2.00a-3.00; affoot to choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, quitet, 28.0a3.00; affoot to choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, quitet, 28.0a3.00; affoot to choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, quitet, 28.0a3.00; affoot to choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, quitet, 28.0a3.00; affoot to choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, quitet, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, quitet, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, quitet, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, quitet, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.21; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.22; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.23; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.24; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.25; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.25; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.25; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.25; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.25; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.25; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.25; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.25; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.25; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.25; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do., 3.10 2.25; rye flour, 28.0a3.00; affoot do choice, do.,

Valuable Prizes for Successful Canvassers Cattle Markets. New York, Oct. 27.—Beyes—Tholoe cattle searce; medium grades, dull, and Tex ns and Golorados a shade lower; Texans sold 3.50 per hundredweight; Coldrados 3.64.64.55; common to good native steers, 369 als. 50; oxon, 1.90a3.85; bulls, 2.30a2.50; cover, J. 60a2.50. Dressed beef steady; 63-66 for city dressed native sides; dressed Texas and Colorado, 3.67. Latest cable advices; a cover and colorado, 3.67. Latest cable advices; a cover and colorado, 3.67. Lates—Rec. 1.58. 84 feed; market steady; common to choloe; dressed mutton dull ab 5a74 ger pound; ocommon to choloe; dressed mutton dull ab 5a74 ger pound; dressed lambs steady at 6.9. Hogs—Market weak at 6.50a7.10 per hundredweight; lambs at 3.50a.80; stockers and common to extra steers, 3.60a.80; stoc

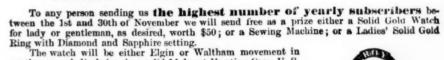
ALL PRIZES. NO BLANKS.

DO YOU WANT A SPLENDID SEWING MACHINE? DO YOU WANT A VALUABLE DIAMOND RING? DO YOU WANT A SUPERB RIFLE?

READ OUR GREAT OFFER AND BEGIN.

The publishers of THE AMERICAN FARMER have decided to offer a series of valuable and useful prizes, open to all club raisers. Every article offered is guaranteed to be exactly as represented, and we have made the proposition so liberal that any unemployed man, woman, boy or girl of ordinary intelligence can make a good living at the work. All prizes offered are worth the money value allotted to

FIRST PRIZE.



gentleman or ladies' size, in a solid 14 karat Hunting Case, U. S. assay, and will be stem wind and stem set. The style of case may be engine turned or engraved, as desired in gentleman's size, and the Ladies' Watch will be a full engraved case with a diamond set in center, as shown in cut. The watch will be warranted to keep perfect time. The Sewing Machine is High Arm, Iron Frame, with all the

latest improvements, and with it will be sent a full set of tools and attachments. We will repay the freight to the nearest railroad station should the winner select this article.

The Ring is Solid Gold, set with a genuine, perfectly-cut Diamond and a Sapphire. This Ring will retail at any store for \$50, and it must be clearly understood that these stones are real gens, and not any of the various imitations, which are so plentiful, in the market. SECOND PRIZE.



To the person sending in the Second largest num-

ber of yearly subscribers during the month of November we will send either a Waltham or Elgin stem wind and set Watch in a gold-filled case, either ladies or gentleman's size. These watches are guaranteed to be accurate timekeepers.

Should the winner of the second prize prefer it, we will send a handsome Stevens Target Rifle, 22 caliber, breechloader, and 200

Stevens' Favorite Rifle. With Target Made by 10 Shots at 40 Yards.

FIRST PRIZE WATCH-GENTLEMAN'S.

loaded long-range shells.

THIRD PRIZE.

To the person sending in the Third largest list of yearly subscribers during the month of November we will give either of the following prizes, according to choice: A Seth Thomas Watch, genttleman's size, open face, stem wind and set, nickel silver cese; or a Ladies' Watch, Elgin or Waltham, in a coin silver case; or a set of Dickens's Works, fully illustrated, complete in 15 volumes, bound to any railroad

OTHER PRIZES.

Any competitor not winning First, Second or Third Prizes will be allowed to select any attrcle offered to club raisers in our regular premium list, and secure credit for the number of subscribers sent. This premium list includes Watches, Jewelry, and a wide range of

Club raisers will therefore notice that there is a reward or a prize for every subscriber. Club raisers will please send in their subscriber's names and money as fast as they are secured, and we will place them to their credit.

All subscriptions will be counted in this contest sent during the month of November, including those shown by the postmark to have been The names and addresses of prize winners will be published in the issue of Dec. 15.

All persons who intend to compete for these prizes will please notify us to that effect at once, so that we can send subscription

THE AMERICAN FARMER. 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

Chickens, Western, scalded, choice, per pound.... Old roosters, per pound... Turkeys, young, dry-picked, prime, per pound..... Turkeys, young, scalded, prime, per Turkeys, young, small, inferior, per Turkeys, old, mixed weights, prime,

Vege ables—There is a fair demand for choice, State potatoes. New Jersey and Long Island potatoes are in good demand. Sweet potatoes are in good demand. Sweet potatoes are in good demand and firm. There is a large supply of onlons, and rices are quite easy. Prime cauliflower is quite steady, but inferior qualities are quite dull. Cabbage is quiet.

4 50a 1 75 barrel
Onions, Orange County, red, prime,
per barrel
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per 1 00a 1 3 Onions, Connecticut, yellow, per barrel.
Onions, New Jersey, yellow, per barrel.
Onions, Long Island, yellow, per barrel.
Onions, Western, yellow, per barrel.

Tomatoes, per bushel box.... Turnips, Canada-Russia, per barrel, Green peas, Southern, per basket... Suring beans, Southern, wax, per SUNDRIES.

An Asthma Cure at Last,

European physicians and medical journals report a positive cure for Asthma, in the Kola plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa. The Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, are sending free trial cases of the Kola Compound by mail to all sufferers from Asthma, who send name and address on a

The Mississippi Valley Rainfall. The Mississippi Valley has an area of

about 1.244,000 square miles, and an average of 42 inches of water falls upon it every year in the case of rain and snow. Thus, if all the water that falls upon the ground in a year stood upon it without soaking in or evaporating, it would cover it to the depth of 31 teet. All the water that runs off finds its way into the Gulf of Mexico, which has about one-quarter the area of the Valley. Consequently, if all the rain that falls upon the Mississippi Valley came from the Gulf of Mexico, it would require an evaporation of about 14 feet from the surface of the Gulf.

The Orange.

Some centuries ago, there's no telling how many, the orange was a little, insignificant fruit, about the size of a cherry, and consisting mostly of seeds. It has been brought to its present development by careful cultivation and selection. by careful cultivation and selection.

The bigger part of this work was done by the people of the East, though those of southern Europe have done their full share. It was first brought to Europe by the crusaders and the Moors, but for hundreds of years the Christians looked upon it with suspicion, believing that eating it would make the eater become the by a connection which we have formed with the largest manufacturer of the East we are enabled to offer the highest grade of goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice of two grades (\$1 and \$2 \top 0.00 to goods at phenomenally low prices. We give our subscribers the choice a Mahometan in spite of himself. The Spaniards and Italians first began the earnest cultivation of the orange about the time of the discovery of America. It takes its name from the Latin aurum -gold.

The Drouth in England. An extraordinary instance of the de-

pression in agriculture has just taken place near Tring, Hertfordshire. One deserving farmer has sold 70 acres of barley and oats at a shilling per acre. The purchaser, seeing the crops were not worth cutting, turned pigs on the land. The manuring on this farm cost £10 per acre, and during the year his losses amounted to £1,000. Another prominent farmer has lost £700 on the year.

SHOES FOR THE MILLION

Standard Goods of the Highest Quality at the Lowest Prices.



we now make an entirely new offer.

By a connection which we have formed with row medium, or wide.

Misses' and Children's made in spring heels

Postage on Ladies' shoes. 25 cents, and Mis and Children's, 20 cents extra, which must company each order. Address,

THE AMERICAN FARMER. Washington, D. C.

OUR POCKET TOOL CHEST.

This wonderful combination of cutting, sawing, and piercing tools is about the size, when closed up, of a buckhorn-handle lack-knife. It contains the following implements, namely, a saw, screw-driver, lancet, large knife-blade, smaller knife-blade, wood-scraper, gimlet, corkscrew, reamer, bodkin, tweezers, and hook for cleaning horses' hoofs. Mailed, postpaid, to any address for \$1.50. Address

THE AMERICAN FARMER,



Knowing Parsons.

There is a story of a gentleman who

"Oh, no," said the man of God, knowingly, "that's not enough. A blue chip is worth \$5 in your game."

An Oklahoma divine was even

"The collection will now be taken,"

he said, "and I wish to remark further

that poker chips don't go any more. Get 'em cashed before you come and

bring the money. I am forced to this

decision by the fact that some of the

brethren have been shoving off chips of

their own make on us and letting the

laugh be on us when we went to get

them cashed at the Dewdrop Fortune

An Apt Reply.

on the way to visit a patient, when he espied an old woman in the middle of

the road picking up some pieces of turf

which had evidently fallen from some

passing cart. Pulling his horse up to prevent running over her, he said, rather

"Women and donkeys are always in

"Shure, sir," said the indignant Irish

woman, as she stepped to one side, "I'm

glad you've the manners to put yourself

A Change of Feeling.

Pitty flies.

Pitty boy.

Got His "Foot" In It.

"I didn't like your cake very well to-

night," remarked Gus De Smith to his

landlady.
"No?" querried she. "What was

"It seemed to me it was a little

"I have noticed the same failing in

you, Mr. De Smith," was the terse re-

ply.

And De Smith borrowed enough from

Somewhat Mixed.

"Moriarity, it's home you should be

"If ye was sober ye wouldn't deny it."

The Only Difference.

nce between me and a chicken, dear?

Mrs. Wickwire-What is the differ-

Mr. Wickwire-About 35 years, I

Mrs. Wickwlre-Oh, you hateful

thing. That isn't the answer at all.

The chicken is killed to dress, and I am

dressed to kill.-Indianapolis Journal.

Wonderful Cures of Catarrh and Con-sumption by a New Discovery.

Wonderful cures of Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, are made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Broca Discovery. If you are a sufferer you should write to the New Medical Advance, 67 East 6th Street, Cincinnati,

hio, and they will send you this new treat-

and three for trial. State age and all partic-

the matter with it?"

Texas Siftings.

-Life.

going. Ye're dhrunk.'

"Bedad, Oi'm not, soir."

"Ye're dhrunk, Oi say.'

"No. Ye're jist dhrunk."

A country doctor in the north of Ireland was driving down a narrow lane

shrewder.

Parlors.-Floating.

the way."

A Song of Fall Time.

The days are comin' shorter, an' the nights are An'the whippoorwill's a-whippin' of the valleys An'the whippoorwill's a-whippin' of the valleys inadvertently slipped a blue poker chip with his song;
An'the mul shave took a day off, an'are feedin' into the church collection plate, and round the stump. the mul shave took a day off, an' are feedin' round the stump, you hear the hounds away off, an' the rabbit's on the jump!

Let e'm run!

Into the church concetton plate, and then called upon his pastor with an apology for his carelessness and a silver dollar instead of the chip.

Let e'm run!
Git your gun,
An' you'll wing 'em—every one
It's Fall time in Georgia,
An' the boys are havin' fun.

O, the meller, yeller Autumn—or the Fall, or
what you please!
When the gold is in your pocket, an' is growin'
on the tree!
Ah' you hear the partridge whistle, an' you
he r the rifle ring.
An' the doves—they come a-tumblin' as you
take 'em on the wing!

Let 'em run!
Git your gun,
An''you'il fetch 'em—every one!
It's Fait time in Georgia,
An' the boys are havin' fun.
—Allanta Constitution.

A Rising Genius.



Proud Father-You'r callin' yer picture "The Drowning Man," Moike, but where's the man?

Moike-Faith, sor, he's sunk, don't

Father-Begorra, Moike, you'r a rale genius!

What He Could Do.

A Judge in crossing the Irish Chan-nel one stormy night knocked against a well-known witty lawyer, who was suffering from seasickness. "Can I do anything for you?" said

the Judge. "Yes," gasped the seasick lawyer;

"I wish your lordship would overrule this motion !"

A Lost Opportunity.

A lady told a party of friends that and had planted a tree in memory of this, their first falling-out.

What a splendid idea," whispered another lady in her husband's ear; "if we had adopted that plan we might have had by now a fine avenue of trees in our garden."-Der Schalk.

A Growing Place Always. "Good morning, Katy," said the

Katy made a courtesy.

"Where have you been this morning,

"To the cimitery, yer honor, and oh! it would amuse yer to see how the place has growed."

Rural Advantages.

Stranger-I understand that there has never been a court case in this neighborhood. The people here must be very peaceable

Farmer Wavback-Tain't that; but you see the Squire lives so far away that by the time we git there we forgit what we was quarrelin' about .- New York

A Moonlight Delusion.



Ephraim-Fo' de Lord's sake, what



"Well, ef it ain't nothin' but Uncle Ben a-leadin' dat ar' mule o' hisn !"-

THE DAIRY.

On 'Change.

They had a breeze last week in the New York Mercantile Exchange over the alleged negligence of the Dairy Commissioner in enforcing the eleomar-garine law. It was charged that offers have been made by a well-known West-

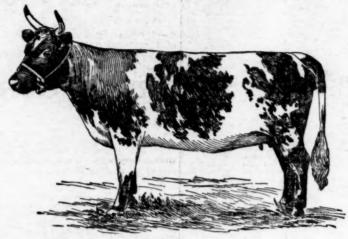
Beauty of Holehouse.

gers we have plank apartitions made of 2x10 inch planks every four feet, as that is the amount of rosmallotted to each cow, and it is ample to go between them and card and brush them elean, which we do once or twice a day. We keep the platform well covered with straw bedding and clean off the manuscoffen, and our cowsal-ways keep clean and we then have pure milk, which is absolutely necessary to make gilt-edge butter. On top of these feed ern house to supply oleomargarine direct to customers and allow sellers 5 per cent. commission. Direct charges were made against Assistant Dairy Commissioner Van Valkenburg.

The latter in his defense said: "I back end of each manger. In front of the barn we have a good well 26 feet state openly that the metropolitan dis-trict of the Department of Agriculture and carry it through a 2½ inch hose pipe requires \$100,000 a year to keep out from pump to troughs. In this manner adulterated milk and butter. Give me our cows can drink in peace and harthat and an additional force of 20 men, and I would defy the gang, which is indefatigable in its work."

Our cows can drink in peace and narmony and always get enough, which increases the flow of milk wonderfully.

Above this basement floor are four silos 15 feet square inside measure and 12 feet deep, made of wood with single thickness Mr. Cross's splendid Ayrshire is a fair one inch board ceiling, none of it over representative of the Scooch dairy cow. four inches wide, planed and matched. She carried off the first prize of cows The studding upon which this ceiling is three years old at London in August. nailed is 2 x 8. The floors are made of



She was sired by Prince Cargillan 1691, the same ceiling lumber and rest on her mother was Cherry 5th of Holehouse 3x12 inch joists 12 inches apart—2 her mother was Cherry 5th of Holehouse 5199. She is thus described by an eminent judge of cattle: "Color, rich brown and white, fine bones and short legs, milk vessels well joined to body so that it is not easy to tell where the one ends and the other begins, teats of proper ample ensilage to feed 40 head of cattle size and in right place, body not large, but as near perfection as one could wish.'

If Beauty Holehouse is well handled she will be conspicous in cattle shows for several years to come. After her usefulness as a dairy cow has been outgrown she will probably take on flesh and be as desirable to a butcher as a young cow. than others, but we aim to give each one

THE WINTER DAIRY.

The Proper Management to Produce the Best Results.



HE READERS of THE

methods of the present-time dairy. a manner as has been my good fortune to witness, I will give to your readers a description of the means used to make the best of gilt-edged butter cheaper per pound now in Winter time than any farmer can make it in Summer time. I Nothing can be done in Winter time to

good advantage without this help. My present dairy barn was built five years ago, and with five Winters' experience in this manner of dairying, and over 20 years' experience in the old, cold barn, dry hay, and grain feed, I feel confident now and know the advantages of the modern method. The barn is 34 by 60 feet, with stone basement eight feet high, and a good high one and a half story above it made of wood, ceiled up and painted very nicely. The basement floor is made of water-lime, and sand five to six inches deep, resting upon a cobblestone floor eight to 12 inches deep to serve me better for underdrainage and sure foundation.

In the stable we have two long mangers 52 feet long, divided into spaces of four feet each with stanchion fasteners. These mangers are made of two-inch planks for floor, two feet six inches wide and three feet high on front side or feed alley side. The alley side of the manger friends to pay something on account .is made of nice planed and matched lumber; so also is the front end partitions which go clear up to the chamber floor, and are then painted white. The doors and windows are also painted, so it makes it very light and pleasant in the barn. At both front ends of the barn in the alley way by these partitions we "Oi'm a liar, then, Phelim O'Reilly?". have a milk bench to set the milk pails on when the milking is done, so it will "Ye wouldn't say that if Oi was sobe kept clean, and empty our pail into never to lose but one cow's milk at a time should trouble occur.

> hang their overalls and blouses when stable work and milking is done, and never carry stable smells into the house to create unpleasant remarks from the women. The cows stand on raised platforms with two inch incline from stanchion to manure gutter, and the platform is four feet seven inches long, exactly right for large Guernsey cows that weigh from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds apiece. The manure gutter is six inches deep and 18 inches wide, perfectly liquid tight. I use as absorbents straw, leaves or sawdust to utilize this liquid manure. Back of these gutters we have raised plank walks against the stone walks three feet wide so

On these partitions our stable hands

rows bridging in each tier of joists and held up by manger posts below.

These silos were filled the first week six months of the year. We feed this night and morning to our cows, a little over one bushel to a feed, and in this ensilage will be fully four quarts of corncob, and all cut up in short pieces, which is warm and soft and in its most digestible form. Some cows will eat more all they will eat up clean before they lie down to rest. At 11 a. m. we give them a feed of dry hay, all they will eat up clean by one o'clock and after, then they will drink water freely once a day. They will not drink either night or morning, because the ensilage feed is so moist. AMERICAN FARMER will This 200-tons of ensilege and the hay I remember that last Sum- use besides does not cost me \$300 to mer and Fall I wrote raise it, harvest, and put it in the silo, several articles on silos, en- and it is the cheapest manner a corn silage, and the dairy busi- crop can be disposed of, and no miller's silage, and the dairy business, intending to follow them with more until I had fully touched upon the most improved methods of the present-time dairy.

crop can be disposed of, and no miners tool is taken out of the crop, but the cattle get the whole thing. Thus, you see, it does not cost me \$8 per head to Winter cows and get this large flow of As I am now enjoying the full benefit milk in Winter time, while it used to cost me on the old plan of dry hay and grain feed about \$20 per cow, and we could not get but very little milk in Winter time, which made poor business of the Winter dairy.

My cows never go out in cold wind or storms of any kind in Winter time. have a good, warm dairy barn, and silos | They have nothing to do but eat and and ensilage for foundation of the work. sleep in a good, warm barn. Carding them off once or twice a day makes it

unnecessary to turn them out doors. I have another cattle barn in which we keep our dry cows and young stock. and all are fed from the silo pits.

Our feed shutes from the silos above go into the feed alley between the two mangers, and anyone can soon learn about how much to throw down for a feed each time, as it is very important to have it fresh and warm from the pit each feed. This chapter is getting so long I shall have to leave the butter making for next issue,-H. TALCOTT.

What One Herd Discloses.

Very recently there was published in an article on the care of dairy cows statistics which fully prove that a man feeding at random, and keeping cows that have never been tested, is working absolutely in the dark, and if he succeeds it is merely through accident.

Facts very startling to the thinking man were disclosed. Out of this herd of 60 cattle, some Holstein, some Jersey, some grades, and some common catthe of unknown ancestry, the cow returning the greatest amount of butter according to food eaten was the common native. Undoubtedly prior to the test the presumption was all against this cow. This shows that breed does not always tell, and is consoling to the farmer who is not these every time we milk a cow, so as bred or even grades, The second native able to stock up entirely with thoroughcow beat all of the Jerseys, so that even the rich farmer cannot afford to rely entirely upon blood. An average of 27 pounds of food was consumed for one pound of fat, ranging from 17 to 47 pounds. The larger cows consumed a smaller amount of food in proportion to their weight than the smaller ones. The best yield of milk gave the best yield of

butter. The entire test shows us what an in dividuality there is in cows, and that breed and color and good marks and appearances in general must not allow us to lose sight of the paying qualities of one and the losing qualities of another.

we can walk behind the cows and keep our feet clean, These things are all made of two-inch plank. In the man-

THE ORCHARD.

If you leave any trees in your orchard which have been blown down or have been killed, remove them and set out new trees.

It would be well for the orchardist if more Winter apples, pears, or other late fruit is planted. Now is the best time of observing the wisdom of doing this. Now is the time to prepare the young

trees so that the ravages of rabbits will not injure them. Do not delay this, as it may mean a considerable loss to you. In the future the orchardist will consider the Bordeaux mixture and kerosene emulsion as a necessity for the suc-

cess of his fruit trees in yielding a good If you desire to leave an inheritance to your children, set out a few walnut or pecan trees. They can be purchased cheaply of any nurseryman, and give

excellent returns. According to those who advocate Fall planting, now is the best time to set out trees. Many who have tried Spring and Fall planting claim that the latter have always given the best results.

The Champion and Meech's Prolific quinces seem to be the chosen varieties of those who grow this fruit, notwithstanding the praise of the Orange variety, which Prof. Elliott wrote of in our

Trees which are planted in the Fall become thoroughly settled and get a good roothold. In addition to this, they have the entire Spring and Summer for their growth the first year, which is of great advantage.

Marketing the apple crop is now in of an inch apart. Insert the other laths order. Remember the words of advice in the same manner, after which unbook which have appeared in these columns the wire connecting the spring with the on the advantages of assorting and the first lath and loosen it from the protector. care which should be given when they In placing the protector about the tree, are packed for shipment. If this is done simply bend it around and insert the free your receipts will be above those you ends of the wires beneath the wire of the would have received had you sent the first or second lath, clinching it enough fruit to the market as it was collected to hold securely, as shown in Fig. 2

aral College, made a series of experi- or the wires rust off. The protector not ments by analysis to determine the act- only prevents sun-scald on the trunk, ual comparative quantity of nutriment but is an effectual preventive from rabin different kinds of fruit, taking an egg bits and other rodents, as well as from for the standard weighing over an ounce and a half. He found this to be equal in actual nutritive power to 17 ounces of heart cherries, 22 ounces of grapes, 30 ounces of strawberries, 40 of apples, and 64 of pears. But these numbers do not show their positive value as food. Well ripened and in moderate quantities, they assist more in digestion than many richer foods, and they promote the healthy action of the digestive system, a most valuable service.

A TREE PROTECTOR.

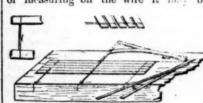
A Detailed Manner of Construction With a Minimum Cost.



A REQUENTLY we have received communications from subscribers whose young orchards are devastated by various animals

dition to giving illustrations, will deal with the cheapest way of constructing such to prevent the ravages of rabbits. The wire used is about No. 18 in size,

and may be of iron, brass, or copper. Brass and copper are more durable than iron, but their greater cost will overbalance this advantage. As a rapid means of measuring off the wire it may be



-METHOD OF MANUFACTURE OF TREE PROTECTOR.

wound lengthwise about a piece of board 18 inches long for an eight-lath protector or 161 inches if seven laths are to be used. The wires may then be cut at one end of the board with the cold chisel or tinner's shears. The protectors may be rapidly put together on a common work bench by means of the simple device The end wire should be about three tended for country roads. inches from the end of the laths. Next,



six wires, as shown in the drawing, bending the springs sufficiently to make this

The spring now acts as a tension to keep the wires taut. Insert the second lath, lifting up the lower strand of wire and slipping the lath between that and over the other strand, thus crossing the two strands. Then with a hammer gently drive up the second lath toward the first till the two are about one-fourth



FIG. 2.—THE PROTECTED TREE.

The protector is to be left on Summer Dr. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricult- and Winter, until the tree outgrows it whiffle-trees used in cultivation.

OUR COUNTRY ROADS.

The Difference in the Construction of a Well Built and a Poor One.

One day not long ago a man who had worn shoulder straps in the Union army was riding over a wrinkled stretch of prairie road. The road is in a County not far from Chicago. The State might be Indiana, Illinois or Wisconsin. Any one of them could furnish the road. was a road which appeared to have warped in drying. The middle of the ridge was fluted like a washboard. At places the ruts broadened and deepened into holes large enough for graves. It was slow traveling, for the light buggy lurched and struggled on its squeaking springs. The old soldier held on with both hands and delivered himself of this opinion: "If I'm ever in service again asking for the best preventive. In our and want to cover a retreat, I'll detail a issue of Oct. 1 we had a general article Township Supervisor to stay behind and on this subject. The present one, in ad-work the roads. It'll be just as good as burning bridges." This road had been "worked"-in

fact, overworked.

The neighboring farmers had plowed it lengthwise and crosswise. Afterward they scraped the dirt up toward the center and left it there in picturesque heaps They would have done something

more, but they finished working out their road taxes when they got that far and went back to their crops. The road as they left it was guaranteed to be a quagmire in wet weather and a billowy reach of clods after the sun dried it out. Such a rord is on exhibition at Jackson Park It is placed alongside a good road just to show farmers the difference. To make the display accurate in details a farm wagon is shown, stuck fast in its muddy

The object of the exhibits made by the National League for Good Roads is to convince farmers that they need better thoroughfares in the country, even if they have to pay more taxes for a year.

The little square building, with wide verandas, is at the south of the grounds shown in Fig. 1. Procure a piece of east of the colony of windmills, and close strong elastic wood about four feet long to the shore of the south pond. Around and three-fourths of an inch thick to the house are the short sections of model serve as the spring shown in the drawing. roads. Three styles of construction are Then tack two blocks to the top of the shown on three widths of roadway. The bench near the rear side to serve as a first read is 33 feet wide, with a stone support for the spring. Now, drive bed 8 feet wide. The second road is 41 three nails into the bench near the front feet wide, with a driveway of 12 feet. side, at the distance apart at which the The third is 50 feet wide, with 16 feet of wires are to be placed on the protector. drive along the crown. These are in-Of the three styles of road building

twist the ends of the wires together for a the first is simply a six inch bed of macshort distance, beginning about three adam, with fine stone and sand on top. inches from the end, and place one of It would cost about \$5,000 a mile for the wires about each of the nails in the narrow roadway. The second is the front of the bench, as shown. Place an- eight inch macadam, costing \$6,000 a other shorter wire, having the ends bent | mile. The third is called the telfordinto hooks, as shown at the left side of eight inches of block stone with four the drawing, about the outer end of the inches of macadam and crushed stone on spring and slip the first lath through the top, the cost being not far from \$8,000 a mile. The attending engineer says the third style of construction is desirable in soft clay or any soil which has a tendency to be yielding. It costs money, but it lasts forever. All the roads are so built that face sections are exposed. Just back of the league house they are to show a road suitable for very wet land.

FRENCH BUHR MILLS: Flour Mills built by Contract. SYSTEM.























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